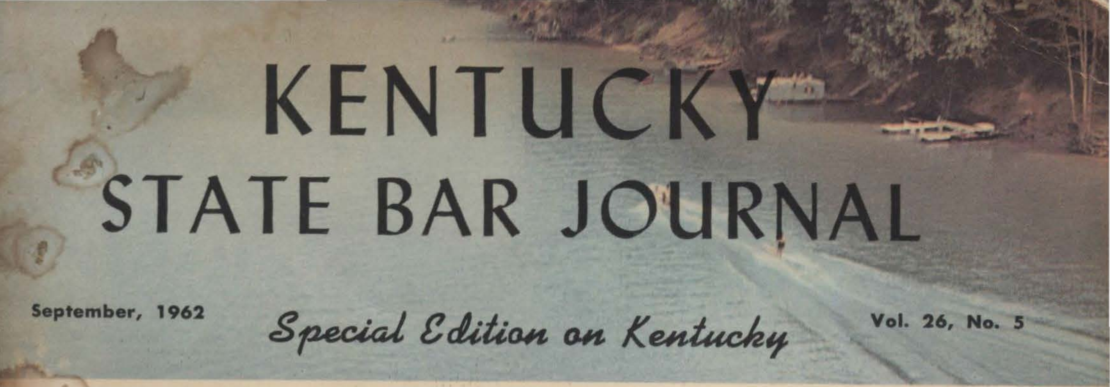


KENTUCKY STATE BAR JOURNAL

September, 1962

Vol. 26, No. 5

Special Edition on Kentucky

"THE SUN SHINES BRIGHT"

Published by

KENTUCKY STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

THOMAS S. WALLER, *President*
PADUCAH, KY.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, *President-Elect*
OWENSBORO, KY.

RAYMOND C. STEPHENSON, *Vice-President*
LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. H. HARNED, *Secy. & Treas.*
FRANKFORT, KY.

COMMISSIONERS		COMMISSIONERS	
ADRIAN H. TERRELL	Paducah	MAUBERT R. MILLS	Madisonville
MAX B. HARLIN, JR.	Bowling Green	WILLIAM E. RUMMAGE	Owensboro
T. C. CARROLL	Shepherdsville	OLLIE J. BOWEN	Lawrenceburg
ANTHONY R. HELLMANN	Louisville	MARSHALL P. ELDRED	Louisville
E. GAINES DAVIS	Frankfort	HERBERT D. SLEDD	Lexington
ANDREW W. CLARK	Covington	CARL H. EBERT	Newport
FRANK C. MALIN	Ashland	BEVERLY WHITE	Winchester

COMMISSIONERS MEET AT FRANKFORT OR LOUISVILLE AT THE DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT ON THIRD FRIDAY IN JANUARY, MARCH, JULY, SEPTEMBER, AND NOVEMBER AND ON THE DAY PRECEDING THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE KENTUCKY STATE BAR JOURNAL

H. H. HARNED
Editor
243 State Capitol
Frankfort, Kentucky
227-2684
227-7397

Published by The Kentucky State Bar Association through its Committee, The Journal Committee.

THE JOURNAL COMMITTEE OF THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

CARL H. EBERT, NEWPORT, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. CLARE
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES LANDRUM
LEXINGTON

HAROLD E. KELLEY
ASHLAND

BEN T. COOPER
LOUISVILLE

TOM SOYARS, JR.
HOPKINSVILLE

JOHN KOHRMAN
COVINGTON

All manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor.

Subscription price: To members of the Kentucky Bar Association, included in bar dues; to all others, two dollars per year, fifty cents per copy.

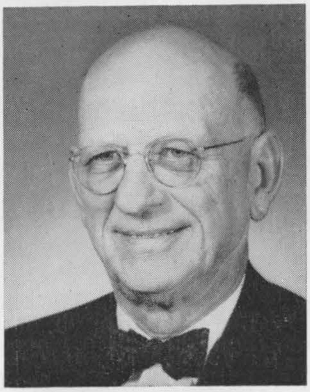
This issue, $3.50

Published on the 1st day of January, March, May, July, September, and November.

The President's Page---

To My Dear Fellow Lawyers and Kentuckians:

In this issue of the Bar Journal you have some 30 odd pages of very condensed facts about Kentucky's achievements, her present position and her prospects. I believe you will agree that Kentucky's past, present, and future are wonderful.



Thomas S. Waller

It is my hope that every Kentucky lawyer will thoroughly know the contents of this Bar Journal and will add to it such facts as may come to his knowledge. It is my fervent hope that each of us will realize that his obligations to society are exactly equal to his ability to serve and it therefore is our privilege and duty to share with our fellow Kentuckians in every walk of life the knowledge that we have of Kentucky's glorious past, its wonderful present, and its incomparable future.

The Secretary of our Association will see that at least once a month between now and next April the public press, radio, television, and such other media as he may devise will be used to urge the people of Kentucky to avail themselves of the services of all the lawyers of Kentucky to tell them about our heritage and our prospects at all banquets and other occasions where public speaking is in order. If you are not willing or are unable to go yourself to speak when asked please pass the word to another lawyer so that no opportunities will be missed in this attempt to serve our state and give our fellow Kentuckians an opportunity of viewing the members of our profession as public servants without compensation.

You are a great set of folks and I believe the people of our State will appreciate your serving them. With every good wish to all of you, I am

Yours truly,
Thomas S. Waller, *President*
Kentucky State Bar Association

IN COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY

Order Proposing Amendments to the Rules of Civil Procedure and Scheduling a Public Hearing Thereon

Brady Stewart

The Court having considered proposed amendments to the Rules of Civil Procedure submitted to it through the Judicial Council, and having considered recommendations of the Court's Advisory Committee, IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. The attached "Proposed Amendments to Kentucky Rules of Civil Procedure" are proposed for adoption pursuant to KRS 447.152.

2. A public hearing shall be held on these proposals at 1:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, on Tuesday, September 11, 1962, in the Conference Room of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Kentucky.

3. The Administrative Director is directed to send a copy of the attached proposed amendments, with notice of the public hearing date, to each member of the Kentucky Bar not later than August 1, 1962.

ENTERED THIS 22nd DAY OF JUNE, 1962

Brady M. Stewart
Chief Justice, Court of Appeals of Kentucky

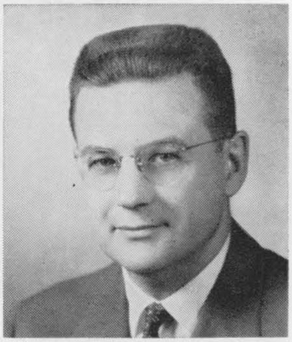
EDITORS NOTES: The "attached proposed amendments" have been mailed to each individual member of the Kentucky Bar.

The University of Louisville School of Law

By MARLIN M. VOLZ, Dean

Law Research Program

One of the accrediting agencies of law schools is the Association of American Law Schools. In 1959 it adopted as one of its standards for approved law schools (and both of the Kentucky law schools are fully approved) a provision on research which stated in part: "Faculty members have an important responsibility to advance as well as to transmit ordered knowledge. A member school has an obligation to assist its faculty to discharge this responsibility."



Marlin M. Volz

Even before this standard became effective our School sought to create an atmosphere hospitable and conducive to productive scholarly research by (1) designating James R. Merritt, Bernard Flexner Professor of Law, as Director of Research, (2) appointing each year a staff of student research assistants to aid him and the faculty, and (3) securing funds for research, often by contracting with private or public agencies to make studies for them in subjects in which the Law School has a special competence or interest.

In keeping with its objective of being a leading regional law school, legal problems of concern to this area are of particular interest to us. With the addition of Professor William E. Biggs to our staff in the Fall (he has a Ph.D. in Political Science, in addition to the LL.B.; and is currently the Director of Community Research, Inc., in Dayton, Ohio), we hope to further the services and studies our faculty and student researchers have already provided for Louisville, Jefferson County, and Kentucky governmental agencies.

Under a grant from the Office of Education in Washington, D.C., Professors Laurence W. Knowles and Walter S. Thomson and their student research assistants are about to undertake an exhaustive study and the preparation of a monograph on the Constitutional Rights of School Children. Another grant from the Ford Foundation is permitting Professor Ralph S. Petrilli and the student staff members of the Journal of Family Law to do original research on legal problems of the family.

One of the important incidental benefits of the law research program is that it does provide needed financial assistance, as well as the best kind of learning experience, to a number of worthy and superior students. The only limitation upon the success of the program is our ability to secure research grants in ever increasing number and amounts.

University of Kentucky College of Law Page

By W. L. MATTHEWS, JR.

A new legal research agency in the U. K. Law School has been authorized recently by the University Board of Trustees. Called the University of Kentucky Law Institute, it wil function as an integral part of the College's whole research program and will cooperate closely with other similar research units of the University. Institute projects will be coordinated through the Kentucky Research Foundation, the separately incorporated U. K. agency for administrative and fiscal oversight of sponsored research. Contracts and grants in support of projects will be made through K. R. F. with the research itself to be performed in the Law School under the auspices and guidance of the Law Institute.

W. L. Matthews, Jr.

This new development in the College's public service efforts is the outgrowth of the law faculty's interest and experience in research and drafting projects designed to improve the administration of justice and to find new solutions to important legal problems in the field of public law and selected private law areas. It reflects also a desirable trend toward interdisciplinary research within the University community and the encouraging of group research by the national foundations, which can be a main source of financial support for legal research.

The kind of research which the Law Institute will encourage is not entirely new to the Law School, of course. For nearly thirty years, beginning with Kentucky Annotations for some of the American Law Institute's Restatements of the Law, U. K. faculty and staff members have contributed expert research assistance to many worthwhile projects of transcending importance to the state and to the bar, such as the Civil Rules, various Constitutional Studies, the Uniform Commercial Code, the Criminal Code, and numerous statutory revisions in the substantive law. Frequently this work has been done in cooperation with the Legislative Research Commission, The Court of Appeals, The Attroney General's office (and other state agencies) and the Kentucky State Bar Association.

Sponsored legal research can be done well at the Law School, we believe, without duplicating public service performed elsewhere and without de-emphasizing purely academic research which is so essential in modern legal education. A principal aim of the University of Kentucky Law Institute will be to strengthen and encourage this function.

The Ancient Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition

SQUIRE N. WILLIAMS, JR.

Section 110 of our Constitution states:

"The Court of Appeals shall have power to issue such writs as may be necessary to give it general control of inferior jurisdiction."

Squire N. Williams

This power, exercised by the use of the prerogative writs of mandamus and prohibition, originated during medieval times of the Twelfth Century when the English sovereign directed the performance of any desired act by his subjects.

Originally used and issued by the King himself, where one was entitled to an office or function, and there was no other remedy, the writ became a power of the courts in extraordinary cases where, without its aid, there would be a failure of justice. The mandamus, or mandate, may thus be defined as a command by a court of law of competent jurisdiction to some inferior court, tribunal, board, or person requiring the performance of a particular duty resulting from the official station of the one to whom the writ is directed. It is coercive, commanding and proceeds on the assumption that the applicant is entitled to the immediate legal right.

The writ of prohibition, an original proceeding between a superior and an inferior court, is of similar origin and is the means by which the former superintends the latter and keeps it within the limits of its jurisdiction.

Thus today, because of the official inaction of some medieval officer and because of the ancient struggle for supremacy in the juridical field between church and state, we are the recipients of the writs of prohibition and mandamus. These pragmatic devices of the medieval mind have changed somewhat since they were originated, but their survival is not surprising. They were predicated on the theory that sometimes an official must be prodded to do his duty, and at other times he must be restrained from overstepping his official limits. Officials of medieval times were indeed the ancestors of officials of today and the writs necessary to protect the public are in demand today as they were in earlier times.

Kentucky's First Law School

Kentucky's first law school was established in 1799 as a department of the University of Transylvania in the frontier city of Lexington. William & Mary was the only other established law school. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Pennsylvania did not have permanently established law schools until later.

Morris C. Montgomery

George Nicholas, the first professor, taught Law and Politics. He had been an eminent Virginia lawyer and was prominent in drafting Kentucky's first Constitution. Henry Clay and Joseph Cabell Breckinridge later headed the law department. The latter was the father of General John C. Breckinridge, an 1841 graduate who became Vice-President of the United States.

George Robertson headed the law department in its heyday. He served as professor from 1834 through 1858. During this period he helped to make over 1,200 lawyers. As a long-time member and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, Robertson was described as the greatest Judge of that Court.

Transylvania was the first institution to make politics a curriculum study. It has not been determined how much this may have contributed to making "politics the damnedest in Kentucky." Prior to graduation in 1823, the seventeen graduates underwent public examinations by their professors on the subjects of Federal Constitution, Civil War, Law of Nations, and Municipal Law.

The law department had its greatest success prior to the Civil War. At times the enrollment was larger than that of the better-known law schools of Harvard and Yale. During that war, the buildings of Transylvania were used for hospital purposes. Following the war, the law school had faltering success until it was suspended in 1912.

Many of the books of the early law library are now preserved in the Rare Book Section. Textbooks and case reports were published in Savoy, London, Dublin, and Oxford. Some were published in Latin and some in ancient French. The publication dates range from 157 into the nineteenth century.

Prominent graduates of the law school include John C. Breckinridge, already mentioned; John Marshall Harlan, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; George Graham Vest, Senator in the Confederate Congress and later Senator in the United States Congress; and Richard M. Johnson, Vice-President and United States Senator. H. Church Ford, Judge, Eastern District of Kentucky; Hogan L. Yancey, City Attorney and Mayor of Lexington; and J. Nathan Elliott, referee in bankruptcy, were later graduates.

Unauthorized Practice

By N. MITCHELL MEADE, General Counsel

The principal interest and concern of attorneys throughout the state is the unauthorized practice of law. The members of our profession are very disturbed by the encroachments of laymen and corporations upon the professional activities of lawyers. They feel that the public and the profession are both made to suffer when lay groups, who are not prohibited from soliciting and advertising, who are not usually professionally trained, not subject to strict standards and discipline, hold themselves out as being fully able to perform legal services in their particular areas of interest, without regard for lawyers, who are professionally trained to do these tasks and who are subject to high standards and discipline, but who cannot solicit and advertise.

The local and state organization as well as the American Bar Association are increasing their efforts to halt the trend of unauthorized practice.

Many inquiries have been received from individuals and attorneys concerning this legislation. They want to know whether certain legal documents are covered by the Act, whether a corporation can now prepare legal documents to which it is a party, what is meant by "prepared," and numerous other questions which cannot be answered at this time.

The object of this legislation is twofold. First, to afford information which would disclose instances of unauthorized practice of law, and, second, to fix responsibility for defects in instrument which may later become evident.

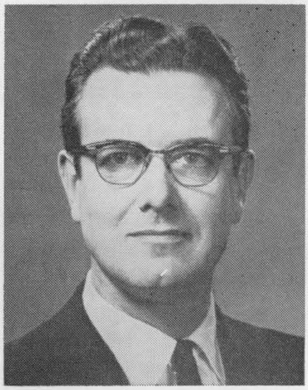
An instrument is deemed to have been "prepared" as this term is used in HB No. 73, by the person or persons who have selected the language to be employed therein. Such selection may be by either (1) in part in the selection of a particular printed form as one appropriate for the purpose, and (2) a part in the selection of the language to be employed in filling in the blank spaces on such forms. Where two or more persons have corroborated in the selection of the language to be used in an instrument, it would seem that the names of all should appear thereon. A typist or stenographer, whose sole contribution to the preparation of an instrument is the physical task of typing or writing the language selected by another, is not deemed to have "prepared" such instrument within the meaning of HB No. 73.

You will be kept informed on further developments of this Act and if you have individual problems a short letter to the Office of the General Counsel will be answered promptly giving you whatever information is available.

The campaign against the unauthorized practice of law will never succeed unless and until lawyers understand the problem as being an important part of their professional responsibility. The Kentucky Bar Association must do all it can to raise its own high standards of competence and discipline, and must, at the same time, increase its efforts to prevent the commercial exploitation and appropriation of legal services by lay groups.

Kentucky Historical Society's Interest in the Judicial System

The Kentucky Historical Society has recently established a committee whose existence will be of interest to lawyers generally, and particularly to those who are most active in the field of drafting of wills and other instruments which dispose of property. The Bequest Committee has been organized for the purpose of disseminating information among those who play an important role in this field, and for the development of a coordinated plan to establish the Kentucky Historical Society as an independently endowed organization.



J. Breckinridge

One of the Committee's current objectives is to call the attention of lawyers to the fact that the society is a charitable organization, and, therefore, a suitable recipient for tax-deductible gifts and bequests. With this thought in mind, it is felt that it may appeal to many clients as a potential recipient of their generosity.

The work of helping to preserve important examples from Kentucky's heritage and stimulating interest in Kentucky's history is a project in which lawyers should naturally take considerable interest. They can now do so in an especially helpful way by bearing in mind the needs and availability of the Kentucky Historical Society in the course of the performance of their professional duties.

The Society looks forward to the cooperation of the bar on this project, and to the day when it can, along with societies in a number of other states, assume an independent role without need for constant reliance on governmental purse strings. The names and addresses of the Bequest Committee are listed as follows for your information: Edward Dodd, Louisville, Chairman; Robert L. Montague, III, Frankfort; John G. Russell, Paducah; Roland Fitch, Bowling Green; John W. Woods, Ashland; Bart Brown, Louisville; and Leroy Miles, Lexington.

Editor's Page---

The Kentucky Lawyer is not of common mold. Perhaps the uncommon nature of his forum and the indomitable characteristics of his adversaries made him so. Beginning as he did, where plain and proud people settled its lands among the savage and the wilderness; where honorable and humble public servants guided its destiny through treachery and intrigue, the backwoods barrister and the circuit riding jurist exemplified the pioneer spirit that guided our judicial system into the Land of Tomorrow from out of the Dark and Bloody Ground.

Righteous pride we take today in a judicial system we present as second to none, capable and so constituted as to enable the administration of justice promptly and fairly. We have not said "always rightly" because, as penned by our immortal lawyer and poet, Jim Mulligan,

"Wrong is always wrongest, – In Kentucky."

Yet the Law is a living thing–to Kentucky. New leaves, new branches, sturdier limbs, not an annual beauty to wind and twine about some temporary fantasy, then bloom and waste its fragrance and its fruit in dishonor. The Law is a living thing, but it is a sturdy oak, not a glory vine.

Not to our historical honor has been such internal strife as permitted our first law school to become lost because of political machinations in religion and constructed two appellate courts of final jurisdiction, sitting at the same time. While Aaron Burr ingloriously crossed our political stage midst contrivance and conspiracy; the feud, the duel, and the Kentucky Long Rifle terminated most litigation before it could get started. Two contending groups convened as our state Senate, presided over by two men at the same time; and finally, but by no means completely, we have a state where, by reason of terms, contests, and assassination, four Governors were in office within a period of 45 days. It took the Supreme Court of the United States to declare that Kentucky had a republican form of government–though the offices were all held by Democrats. It is in just such aurora of phenomenon that our aforementioned lawyer-poet wrote

"And politics – the damnedest
In Kentucky."

H. H. Harned

Calendar Correction

County — District

MERCER–13th–Harrodsburg:

4th Monday in January	18 days
1st Monday in May	18 days
2nd Monday in October	18 days

TRIMBLE–12th–Bedford:

1st Monday in January	12 days
2nd Monday in April	6 days
1st Monday in September	12 days

IN KENTUCKY

JAMES HILARY MULLIGAN — Lawyer, Lexington, 1844-1915

The moonlight falls the softest
In Kentucky;
The summer days come oftest
In Kentucky;
Friendship is the strongest,
Love's light glows the longest;
Yet, wrong is always wrongest
In Kentucky;

Life's burdens bear the lightest
In Kentucky;
The home fires burn the brightest
In Kentucky;
While players are the keenest,
Cards come out the meanest,
The pocket empties cleanest
In Kentucky;

The sun shines ever brightest
In Kentucky;
The breezes whisper lightest
In Kentucky;
Plain girls are the fewest,
Maiden's eyes are the bluest,
Their little hearts are truest
In Kentucky;

The song birds are the sweetest
In Kentucky;
The thoroughbreds are fleetest
In Kentucky;
Mountains tower proudest,
Thunder peals the loudest,
The landscape is the grandest—
And politics —, the damnedest
In Kentucky.

An acknowledgment of appreciation is gratefully made to those persons who cooperated and assisted in this endeavor:

Dr. Hensley Woodbridge, Librarian, Murray State College; Miss Cattie Lou Miller, Commissioner of Department of Public Information and the staff of that Department's Divisions of News Services and Industrial Promotion, State of Kentucky; Joe Creason, *The Courier-Journal;* Miss Frances Coleman, Librarian, Kentucky Historical Society; Prof. Lawrence Thompson, Librarian, University of Kentucky; M. J. Gallaher Mrs. Alice Gene Lewis; Mrs. Amelia K. Buckley, Librarian, Keeneland Association Library; Kent Hollingsworth, *The Lexington Leader;* Mrs. Dorothy Thomas Cullen, Curator and Librarian, The Filson Club; Hall Allen, *The Paducah Sun-Democrat;* Mrs. Court M. Neel; Prof. W. P. Garagus, University of Kentucky; and Mrs. Virginia Walters of Paducah.

The following publications and departments of the State have been of great value in providing pertinent material: *The Courier-Journal; The Paducah Sun-Democrat American Guide Series;* "Kentucky Industries" (November, 1961); *Journal of American Insurance,* December 1961; *LOUISVILLE Magazine; Kentucky English Bulletin* (Fall 1961); *Looking at Louisville,* Louisville Chamber of Commerce; *Famous First Facts* by Joseph N. Kane (1950); *Kentucky Progress Magazine,* Vol. II, No. 7; *New York Times;* AAA Automobile Bulletin; *Kentucky Superlatives,* by Yates; Biennial Report of the Kentucky Commission for Handicapped Children; *Story of Paducah* by Fred Neuman; *Old Louisville* by Theodore Brown; Division of Health and Education; *Kentucky Farmer.*

T. S. WALLER
1962 President
Kentucky State Bar Association

KENTUCKY FIRST
PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

Kentucky was the first National Park. While the Indians did not so name it, they did so use it. On account of its fine, clear streams, unexcelled in numbers, its lush pastures and its fine forests, Kentucky came to be known among the Indians as a common hunting ground upon whose fertile soil none of them lived permanently but to which many tribes made migrations, annually or oftener, for stocking their larders and indulging their pleasures of hunting. Because these hunting expeditions sometimes conflicted, the State gained some reputation as the "dark and bloody ground," but the Wyandottes called it, "The Land of Tomorrow," and other tribes, doubtless, had equally complimentary names. Therefore, we are not stretching our imaginations much, if any, when we say that Kentucky was the first large area set apart by man as a place for recreation even though the idea of its being owned by a central government and legally designated as a park or monument or recreation area is not its historic origin.

All of its borders along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and for a great distance along the Big Sandy, were susceptible of convenient travel by canoe. We must never forget that Kentucky has 14,000 miles of running water within its borders and 1,300 miles of navigable streams—while the Kentucky River, the Licking, the Green, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee Rivers afforded convenient access to the interior or heart of this famed hunting ground. This probably accounts for Kentucky's prominence in Indian archeology and artifacts. Nor should we forget that Indians who paddled their canoes to the headwaters of the Big Sandy might portage not too far and put their canoes in the Cumberland which would carry them for several hundred miles through a wonderful country of fine timber, numerous springs of salt and all other soluble minerals, through benevolent hunting and fishing areas, almost to the mouth of the Ohio River, and place them back on the Father of Waters, their canoes loaded with skins, meat, nuts, and themselves filled with the memories of a paradise through which they had come. Timothy Flint, author of *Recollection of the Last Ten Years* (Boston, 1826) wrote that he once heard a Methodist preacher say, "Heaven is a Kentucky of a place."

The location of Kentucky has been a matter of great importance not only before the coming of the white man but continuously since that time. In fact, 120,000,000 people—sixty-eight per cent of our population—live within five hundred miles of Kentucky's boundaries. The great industrial states to the north of us—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin—find that they must cross Kentucky to vacation in Florida or to visit the thousands of branches that the northern industries have established in relatively recent years south of the Ohio River. There is a constant flow of executives and technicians between the south-eastern and north-central states who must, in spite of themselves, become familiar with the wonderful opportunities in resources, recreation and other important aspects of modern living that Kentucky offers in a singular degree. The universal use of furnace heat in winter, air conditioning in summer, good roads, numerous lakes, and the world's best fishing make Kentucky more attractive than the South in the summer or the North in the winter. In fact with these modern facilities, Kentucky's climate is becoming increasingly attractive for nowhere are there finer periods of weather than Kentucky's spring and Kentucky's autumn, while our winters are warmer than to the north of us and our summers are cooler than those to the south.

Kentucky's wholly owned Ohio River along its northern boundary and Cumberland Gap at its southeastern extremity formed the two principal, if not the only, accessible ways of migrations from eastern seaboard states pushing the American frontier westward. Many of these migrations were in parties of substantial number that actually rested or lived for a year, a generation or two, in Kentucky before the innate urge westward enveloped them again, and as they went on to Missouri, Oregon, California, Texas, and all the states in between. Hence they carried with them an affection for Kentucky, and an admiration for its beauties that account to a large measure for the fact that a poll taken some years ago indicated that when people of other states were asked the question, "In what state would you prefer to have been born in if you had not been born in your native state?" the predominant answer was, "Kentucky," along with two other states, over all the others of the Union. In fact, Kentucky has been widely acclaimed as the "Mother of the West." While Daniel Boone was not born in Kentucky he spent much of his life here. Kentucky has made his name a by-word in the households of the world and he in turn has carried Kentucky's fame to every land where bravery is admired and where the pioneer spirit it revered. Kit Carson, another great scout of western America, was a native Kentuckian, having been born at Richmond. And while we are speaking of pioneers, let us not forget that although Kentucky makes eighty per cent of the bourbon whisky in the world, our hatchet-carrying friend, Carrie Nation, principally of Kansas fame and who was, we suspect, the "mother" of the prohibition movement, was born in Garrard County, Kentucky. Whether you favor bourbon or prohibition you must admit that one of the most colorful figures this country ever produced was Carrie Nation.

As the seaboard states furnished the men and the will to conquer and civilize the vast areas of North America west of the Alleghenies, Kentucky furnished the two most practical routes—the Ohio River and the Cumberland Gap. The shoe shape of Kentucky was symbolic of the steps from the East to the West in that colonization era. In fact Kentucky was the first state in the Union to apply for admission into the United States. It was the first state to be recommended by Congress for admission, and the first act of Congress admitting another state to the Union of thirteen colonies was with reference to the admission of Kentucky. Although Vermont was the first state to be formally admitted to the Union and Kentucky was second, Kentucky was the first state west of the Appalachian Mountains to be admitted to the Federal

Union (1792) and was the first state in the nation to draft its own constitution original from beginning to end, and the first state in the Union to incorporate the Bill of Rights in its constitution. The first legislative body to convene west of the Alleghenies was at Fort Harrod, now Harrodsburg, Kentucky in 1775, and the first session of a state legislature west of the Alleghenies was held at Lexington, Monday, June 4, 1792. The first permanent white settlement west of the Alleghenies was at Harrodsburg, 1774. It was while residing at Fort Harrod (Harrodsburg) in those early days that George Rogers Clark planned his conquest of the British Northwest Territory, and it was from Paducah that Lewis and Clark started on their western expedition. And Kentuckians must never forget that the last engagement of the Revolutionary War was the Battle of Blue Licks, fought in Kentucky ten months after Yorktown and near the present town of Mt. Olivet.

The first post office west of the Alleghenies was at Danville, Kentucky in 1792, and today only Pennsylvania has more post offices than Kentucky. With its 120 counties, Kentucky has more counties than any state in the nation except Georgia and Texas.

The first stone house west of the Alleghenies was built in 1781 at Danville by John Crowe, and the William Whitley house in Stanford is the first brick house built west of the Alleghenies; the year was 1784.

WATER AND RAW MATERIALS

A recent warning from the Federal Government that by 1970 the need for fresh water in the nation would be acute, spurs us to conserve our water resources. President Kennedy said recently, in substance, that the most useful invention to mankind in the immediate future would be the means of economically converting salt water into fresh water. I can imagine that with ample fresh water the entire arid area of the United States between the Rocky Mountains and the coast ranges would blossom like a rose, and even in our section where ample rainfall is supposed to occur, we are finding more and more people relying upon irrigation in agriculture. In the United States as a whole, forty-three per cent of all the water used in America is used in irrigation; another forty-three per cent is used in industry, and only eight per cent is used for household and individual purposes but this amounts to some 200 gallons per person per day. It is astonishing to the uninitiated that it takes 65,000 gallons of water to make one ton of steel; 240,000 gallons of water to make a ton of newsprint, and it takes 660,000 gallons of water to make one ton of synthetic rubber. This latter figure may account for the large chemical industry at Louisville known as "Rubbertown" which makes that city second in the United States in the production of synthetic rubber, and since most of the synthetic rubber of the world is made in America, we could assume that Louisville, Kentucky is the second largest synthetic rubber center in the world.

It is for the above reasons, and others mentioned later, that Kentucky is proud of the fact that it has more navigable water within its boundaries than any state of the Union except Alaska; and speaking of Alaska, a Kentuckian, Cassius M. Clay, United States minister to Russia in 1867, participated in the negotiations for the sale of Alaska by Russia to the United States for the sum of $7,200,000—two cents an acre.

Kentucky Lake which is partly in Kentucky has more miles of shore line than the combined shoreline within the United States of the five Great Lakes. It is a source of pride and a matter of economic wealth that we have 14,000 miles of running water in our 31 rivers and 800 smaller streams plus almost unlimited reserves of ground water throughout the State. In addition, we have a generous rainfall, and an ever increasing, but presently tremendous, amount of water stored in reservoirs throughout the State.

There are presently seven river development projects in various stages carrying a price tag of $458,000,000 that are nearing completion, or have been started, in our State, and seven additional projects which will cost upward of $324,000,000 are in the pre-construction planning stage, the final stage before appropriation of money by Congress to start the actual work. In addition to the above, there are under consideration at the present time among others the following water projects:

1. A flood control power reservoir on Laurel River not far from Corbin. The top power pool of the reservoir will cover 5,440 acres spreading out behind a dam 285 ft. high, and the water will extend upstream in the Laurel River about 20 miles.

2. A massive dam at Devil's Jump on the south fork of the Cumberland River downstream from Worley in McCreary County will cost an estimated $147,000,000.

3. A proposed flood control or reservoir on Rockcastle River.

4. Flood control and navigation projects are proposed, pending or in course of construction on the Green River, Barren River, Nolin River, and at the Falls of Rough. The Rough River is being converted into a tremendous recreational area.

5. An 800-acre lake is in the process of being formed at Pennyrile State Park, and numerous other large, even if smaller than those enumerated, lakes and water recreational areas are being established.

RIVERS, RAILROADS, ROADS

Two of the largest rivers on the North American continent meet at Wickliffe, Kentucky, the largest inland embayment in the world. The Ohio which extends 664 miles along the entire northern boundary of Kentucky is wholly within Kentucky, and the Mississippi River, the eastern half of which is in Kentucky, extends along the entire western boundary of the State. In 1960 the Ohio River put through its locks and dams a total tonnage of freight twice the amount of that locked through the Panama Canal. Silently and frequently over the Ohio River move tremendous cargoes of manufactured goods and raw materials in fleets of barges that not infrequently are the tonnage equivalent of four freight trains of 100 cars each. We suspect that they pass our towns and villages almost unnoticed. It is difficult for Kentuckians to appreciate the amazing road-bed or highway that the Ohio River constitutes for more than 650 miles along our border.

But not all of our interesting traffic is centered on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. There are ever increasing amounts of traffic and tonnage on the Big Sandy, the Licking, the Kentucky, the Green, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee Rivers.

It is interesting to note in passing that at Highbridge, Kentucky, the Southern Railroad crossing of the Kentucky River is the highest bridge over a navigable stream on the North American continent, and that Clay's Ferry Bridge over the same river is 289 ft. above the river and is the highest highway bridge in the eastern part of the United States. While we are talking about bridges, all Kentuckians should be proud of the fact that the first suspension bridge built in America was built across the Ohio River in Kentucky from Cincinnati to Covington in 1867 for $1,871,000. It was this bridge that provided the model for the Brooklyn Bridge which was built later. The first modern cantilever bridge was built over Kentucky River.

Our water transportation system, vital, tremendous, and interesting as it is, is only a part of the total transportation system available to us Kentuckians. Kentucky has 3,544 miles of railroad track operated by 21 different railroads. The largest railroad freight switchyard in the world is operated by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Russell, Kentucky. Other cities are served by some of the greatest of the nation's railroad transportation systems: the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, and Norfolk & Western Railroads. A part of the Southern Railroad was formerly the Cincinnati Southern which began regular service July 23, 1877 between Cincinnati, Ludlow and Somerset. Freight service commenced August 13, 1877. This railroad was the first municipally owned railroad in the United States and is still owned by the City of Cincinnati but leased to the Southern Railroad.

The first railroad in Kentucky was from Lexington to Frankfort and was completed in 1835. This was among the first railroads built in the United States and was a section of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad. A section of this railroad can be seen on the campus of the University of Kentucky at Lexington.

Criss-crossing our State, east and west and north and south, are seven of the great airlines of America including American, TWA, Eastern, Delta, and many smaller lines. In the past two years, 18 new airports have been established across the state which is almost twice as many as during the previous ten years. Standiford Field at Louisville and the Greater Cincinnati Airport in Northern Kentucky last year ranked among the 25 busiest fields in the nation.

Passenger bus service in the state covers a major portion of the State highway system. Kentucky has 67,000 miles of federal, state and local highways with 225 common carriers of freight and passengers operating over them. It is a source of pride to all of us that Kentucky was the first state of the Union to build a macadamized system of highways. This occurred in 1825, and Kentucky was the pioneer in a unified system of highways. In the first quarter of 1961 Kentucky ranked among the top ten states in the nation in highway construction. We now have 82 miles of superhighways. When the present program is completed, including the Interstate System, Kentucky will have 1,056 miles of superhighways. Our Highway Department presently employs 7,000 people and maintains over 20,000 miles of roads and 5,337 bridges. The seven Interstate highways in Kentucky will cost approximately $819,000,000, and 3 new bridges over the Ohio River are presently planned at a cost of $26,000,000.

INVENTIONS

At the foot of Campbell Street in Paducah on the bank of the Ohio River, Capt. Jack B. Sleeth ran his submarine cable across the Ohio River to the Illinois shore in 1837. It was supposedlv the first successful telegraph submarine cable and was later acquired by Western Union. For twenty-one years after the laying of this cable, Capt. Sleeth lived in Chicago and worked with Cyrus W. Field who in 1858 laid the first transatlantic telegraph cable for the Western Union Telegraph Company. At the end of the twenty-one year period in Chicago, Capt. Sleeth returned to Paducah and died there.

Speaking of a telegraph company, the first telegraph ticker which successfully printed type was invented by David Edward Hughes of Louisville. He received Patent No. 14,917 on May 20, 1856 and sold his rights in this ticker to Commercial Company for $100,000.

We Kentuckians are all proud of the fact that the radio was invented by Nathan B. Stubblefield of Murray in 1892, three years before Marconi. The first radio broadcast demonstration in all the world was made by him in 1892. He was the first person to transmit the human voice by air without the aid of wires. He gave a public demonstration of his invention on January 1, 1902, and on May 30, 1902 in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, his voice was heard a mile away from the transmitter. On May 12, 1908 he obtained Patent No. 887,357, but due to his idiosyncrasies he would not permit knowledge of his invention to be spread abroad. His inability to obtain a fabulous sum for his invention, as well as fear of imparting his secret before the patent was granted, has deprived him somewhat of the fame which by right of priority should be his. The first radio marine demonstration of wireless telephony was heard on board the steamer "Bartholdi" on the Potomac River March 20, 1902. The apparatus and equipment were the inventions of Nathan Stubblefield.

Kentuckians have been in the forefront of inventions throughout the years, and while Stubblefield was perhaps our greatest and best known inventor, there are many others of interest. The rifled cannon was invented by Milton Barlow of Lexington in 1855. The open hearth process of making steel was invented by William B. Kelly near Kuttawa, Kentucky in 1847 and was patented prior to Bessemer's patent. He lost his patent to Bessemer through litigation. This was five years before Sir Henry Bessemer hit upon the same idea of the air-boiling process of making steel.

Three Kentuckians, although not born in Kentucky, invented workable steamboats at least fifteen years before Robert Fulton. They were John Fitch, James Rumsey and Edward West. The first steamboat in all the world was built by John Fitch in 1787. He later settled in Bardstown and lived there until his death. A monument to Fitch is located in Bardstown.

A steam locomotive made a trial run in 1833 between Lexington and Frankfort. It was built by Thomas Barlow and Joseph Bruen in Lexington and was the second steam locomotive built in the United States. Capt. Jack Lawson brought over from England the first locomotive which he operated in 1829. Capt. Lawson lived at Seventh and Broadway in Paducah.

A Kentuckian, Edward West, invented the nail cutting machine, and the first cut-nail factory west of the Alleghenies was at Lexington in 1801; it was established by George Norton. Coin boxes for street cars were invented about 1870 by Thomas Loftin Johnson at Louisville, Kentucky, and chewing gum was invented in Louisville.

A gas mask resembling the modern type was patented by Lewis P. Haslett of Louisville, Kentucky who received Patent No. 6,529 on June 12, 1849 on an "inhaler or lung protector." It had a filter of woolen fabric or other porous substance to remove dust, etc. from the air.

The first continuous sheet steel mill was designed by John Butler Tytus and built by the American Rolling Mill Company at Ashland in 1922. It consisted of an arrangement of machines that passed sheet steel through a series of mills in a tandem train at high speed and replaced the older and much slower methods. Operation of this mill began in 1924.

The first enameled bathtub was made in Louisville in 1856 by John Gunther.

The first needle type dam ever constructed was in the Big Sandy River at Louisa, Kentucky in 1900.

The first multiple common battery switchboard was put in service in the fall of 1897 by the Ohio Valley Telephone Company at Mayfield, Kentucky.

MEDICINE

The first ovariotomy in the world was performed by Dr. Ephriam McDowell upon Mrs. Jane Todd Crawford on December 13, 1809 at Danville, Kentucky. The operation was performed without an anesthetic. She was forty-five years of age at the time of the operation and lived to be seventy-eight.

The first cataract ever removed from a human eye was done by Benjamin W. Dudley at Lexington in 1836. Dr. Dudley, a world-famous surgeon, lived and died in Lexington and his home can still be seen at the northeast corner of Second and Market Streets in that city.

Another country doctor, Dr. Brashear of Bardstown, in 1806 performed the first hip joint amputation in America.

Also at Mayfield, on April 29, 1896 there were born to Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon and her husband the first quintuplets. They were all boys and died within four to fourteen days. Had Dr. Dafoe and his press agents been present on that occasion, the Canadian quintuplets years later would not have enjoyed their world-wide fame. A country doctor delivered the Mayfield quintuplets, unaccompanied by any fanfare.

Kentucky was the second state to set up a state-supported system of mental hospitals in 1816.

The establishment of the first full-time county health department in the United States was in Jefferson County in 1908. Kentucky is today one of the few states with a county health department in each county. The first Kentucky

State Board of Health was created in 1878, and the first Health Commissioner of the state, Dr. J. N. McCormack, drew up the first Medical Practice Act in the state which was enacted by the General Assembly in 1894. This act became a model for similar acts of the legislatures of other states. Dr. McCormack and his son of equal fame, and of the same name, were the outstanding state health officers of their times.

Kentucky was the first state in the nation to pass legislation implementing the Federal Kerr-Mills Act which provides medical aid to the needy aged. This legislation was passed in July 1960 and at the same session of the legislature a law was enacted providing medical care for all indigent people in Kentucky.

The first federal narcotic sanitorium for drug addicts was established at Lexington, Kentucky. The cornerstone was laid July 29, 1933 and the first occupants were received May 9, 1935. The whole nation is horrified at the narcotic addictions, especially of children, across our nation at this time. Not too long ago a cache of $25,000,000 heroin was seized in New York City. Narcotic addiction has been for some years an engaging problem for the Federal Government but only the narcotic hospital or sanitorium at Lexington and one at Fort Worth, Texas have been established to try to salvage any of the human derelicts resulting from this addiction. Out of all the hundreds and hundreds of patients to which medical science has rendered its best service to effect a cure, only forty people who have been through the Lexington institution for narcotic addiction are regarded as probably cured.

Kappa Lambda, the first professional fraternity (medical) in America was established at Transylvania by Samuel Brown about 1818.

In the era prior to the Civil War, the most important medical treatise was *Systematic Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America* (1850) written by Dr. Daniel Drake who was called "The Franklin of the West." He practiced in Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville and is generally recognized as the most outstanding physician of the Midwest in the early nineteenth century.

The Frontier Nursing Service was founded and organized by Mary Breckinridge in 1925. By 1930 this service covered an area of approximately 700 sq. miles in the eastern part of Kentucky, bringing private nursing, midwifery and public health to thousands in the Kentucky mountains. This Frontier Nursing Service became a model upon which many of the states have founded similar services in their mountain and inaccessible areas.

The Kentucky Department of Child Welfare is presently the only state department in the nation planned exclusively to meet the special social and emotional needs of children and their parents, and Kentucky was the first state in the nation to have an in-service training center for child welfare workers. It was opened at Kentucky Village Correctional Institution in January 1961. The center eliminates training which had been limited to regional workshops of two or three days.

The Kentucky Commission for Handicapped Children (originally the Kentucky Crippled Children Commission) was one of the country's first state agencies to give medical care to indigent handicapped children. It began operations in September 1924.

The Kentuckiana Children's Chiropractic Center in Louisville is the only facility of its kind in the United States. Officially opened in 1957, the center cares for approximately 300 mentally and physically handicapped children whose parents are financially unable to pay for private chiropractic care. In 1959 the center established the first school to train and educate personnel for skilled jobs as chiropractic aides and assistants, technicians and nurses.

STATESMEN AND JURISTS

While Kentuckians were at the forefront through all the years of its history in relieving human pain, mental anguish and saving lives, our great profession —the law—was also in the forefront of achievement.

Four native Kentuckians have been elected Vice-President of the United States—Richard M. Johnson, John C. Breckinridge, Adlai Stevenson and Alben W. Barkley.

Seven of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have been born in Kentucky. Only three other states have produced a greater number of citizens on this highest court of the nation. Another Kentuckian, Frederick M. Vinson, served as Chief Justice of this Court from 1946 to 1953. The eight Justices born in Kentucky, including Mr. Vinson were: John M. Harlan, appointed by President Hayes; Stanley Reed, appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Samuel F. Miller, appointed by Mr. Lincoln; Horace H. Lurton, appointed by Mr. Taft; James C. McReynolds and Louis D. Brandeis, appointed by Woodrow Wilson; and Wiley B. Rutledge, appointed by Franklin D. Roosvelt. Two men born in Virginia who adopted Kentucky as their native state have also served on the Supreme Court bench—Thomas Todd, appointed by Thomas Jefferson, and Robert Trimble, appointed by John Quincy Adams.

I believe Kentucky is the only state in the Union throughout the history of our country that has had three native sons serving on the Supreme Court of the United States at the same time—while Chief Justice Frederick M. Vinson was serving, Justice Stanley Reed and Justice Wiley B. Rutledge were on that illustrious Court. Also, Justices McReynolds, Brandeis and Reed served at the same time on this greatest of courts.

These figures are remarkable when we remember that there have been only ninety-seven Justices and Chief Justices of the Supreme Court in all our history and only nine persons constitute the Court at any one time.

It is believed that now is the only time since shortly after Kentucky was admitted to the Union that there has not been at least one member of the Supreme Court of the United States who was a Kentuckian.

A native Kentuckian, Abraham Lincoln, was elected President of the United States, and one Kentucky resident, Zachary Taylor, was also elected President. Mr. Lincoln was the first President of the United States born outside the original thirteen colonies.

Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, was born eight months before Mr. Lincoln. He was also born in Kentucky, only 120 miles from Lincoln's birthplace. Marking the place of Mr. Davis' birth at Fairview, Kentucky, on

U. S. Highway #68, is the highest monolithic concrete monument in the world –355 ft. high. Mr. Lincoln was born in a tiny cabin which is now enshrined in a beautiful monument near Hodgenville on U. S. Highway 31E.

* * * *

The first anti-slavery candidate for President of the United States was James Birney who was born at Danville, Kentucky in 1792.

Charles O'Connor of Louisville, Kentucky was nominated on July 9, 1872 for President of the United States, and was the first Catholic to be so nominated.

Henry Clay was nominated for President on the Whig ticket in 1844 and by coincidence this is linked with a momentous occasion in the history of the communications system for contrary to what most people think, the first telegram was sent on May 1, 1844. On that day, Alfred Vail, learning of Henry Clay's nomination, flashed the news to Samuel F. B. Morse over the newly-strung telegraph line linking Annapolis Junction in Maryland to Washington, D. C. This message, "The ticket is Clay and Frelinghuysen," beat Clay's train into Washington by several hours. Not till three weeks later did Morse demonstrate his revolutionary telegraph with the words, "What hath God wrought!"

* * * *

At Springfield is the marriage bond of Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln, which was signed by him and Robert Berry, Jr. The certificate of the minister, Rev. Jesse Head, who performed the marriage ceremony is also there.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln who was born in Kentucky had three half-brothers killed in the Confederate service; two other of her half-brothers were Union soldiers. Two of her sisters married Confederate officers.

United States Senator John J. Crittenden who also served as Attorney General under Presidents Harrison, Tyler and Fillmore, had one son who was a Confederate general and another son who was a Union general. Of seven grandsons of Henry Clay, four were Confederate soldiers and three were Union soldiers. Kentucky was the only true border state during the Civil War and the only state where brother fought against brother and father against son on a large scale. The State was almost evenly divided in sentiment between the North and the South. During the Civil War sixty-seven natives or residents of Kentucky were generals in the Union Army and thirty-eight were generals in the Confederate Army. Ninety thousand Kentuckians were drafted for service in the Union Army and forty-five thousand volunteered to serve with the Confederate Army. Kentucky was third in the number of generals furnished the Confederacy; only Virginia and Louisiana furnished more generals.

Russellville was the Confederate capitol of Kentucky.

The bloodiest battle of the entire Civil War for size of armies engaged was fought at Perryville, Kentucky in October 1862.

A Kentuckian, Robert Anderson, was in charge of Fort Sumter in 1961 when Confederate forces called for the surrender of the fort and fired the first shot which started the war when Anderson refused to surrender.

Kentucky supplied more than seventy-five thousand soldiers to the nation during World War I, the highest number in proportion to its population of any state.

Admiral Kimmel who commanded Pearl Harbor at the time of its attack at the bginning of World War II was a native of Henderson and now retired at Groton, Connecticut.

Also, during World War II another Kentuckian won military distinction—the first Bronze Star award to a woman was made to First Lieutenant Cordelia E. Cook of Fort Thomas, Kentucky on May 1944 in direct support of combat operations from November 1943 to January 1944 when she was wounded, carrying on despite her wounds. It was presented by Major General Geoffrey Keys of the Fifth Army. She also received the Purple Heart, thus qualifying as the first woman in World War II to win two decorations.

John Rudder, Jr., born at Paducah, was the first Negro to become a commissioned officer (Second Lieutenant) in the Regular Marine Corps.

One hundred and four men born in Kentucky have been governors of other states so that Kentucky has produced more governors of other states than any state in the Union. It has always interested me that in Crittenden County, Kentucky, a small county with a population of less than 11,000, there have been born within its limits, two judges of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, two United States Senators, five governors of other states, and Mr. Julius Fohs, probably the leading oil geologist of the world.

Kentucky Senator Henry Clay gained international acclaim and a prominent place in history as the one who averted the Civil War for so many years. Hon. A. O. Stanley, one of our Governors and United States Senator, was born in Kentucky, and for many years a member of the International Boundary Commission which had to do with preserving the imaginary line that separates two great free nations and across which not a shot has been fired for over a hundred years, and upon which neither nation has ever built a fortification or defense.

Another illustrious son of Kentucky, Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., until recently Secretary of the Army, has been Dean of the Law School of the University of Kentucky, president of West Virginia University, and has just been made president of Indiana University.

The late Chief Justice Frederick M. Vinson of the Supreme Court was also a member of Congress, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, as well as Chief Justice of our highest court.

Senator Alben Barkley's name, the Veep, was a household appellation around the world. He served for many years as the Senate leader of the Democratic Party as well as Vice-President of the nation, and his last words will be forever carved on the pages of history—"I would rather be a servant in the house of the Lord than to sit in the seats of the mighty."

One of our present senators, John Sherman Cooper, is a distinguished member of the United States Senate and has served most effectivly as Ambassador to India. Our other senator, Mr. Thruston Morton, among his other distinctions, has been the National Chairman of the Republican Party.

Governor A. B. Chandler who twice has been Governor and has also been United States Senator, was Baseball Commissioner for several years.

* * * *

Kentucky was one of the first four states of the nation to grant full manhood suffrage and the first to give universal suffrage.

Kentucky abolished the debtors' prison on December 17, 1821 and was one of the first states in the nation to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The Australian Ballot system was first demonstrated in the United States at Louisville in 1888. It was a dopted by Kentucky in February, 1888 and approved by Gov. Simon B. Buckner on February 24, 1888, applying only to the City of Louisville.

NOTABLE KENTUCKIANS

The most famous ornithological writer of the New World, perhaps of all time, was John James Audubon who began his career in Kentucky and spent some of the most productive years of his life in this State. At Henderson where he did much of his work is a State Park named in his honor.

The first poetry written and published west of the Alleghenies was by Thomas Johnson, Jr. and called "Kentucky Miscellany." It was printed in Lexington by John Bradford in 1789.

Uncle Tom's Cabin which many historians say brought the question of slavery to a head and resulted in the Civil War, was inspired by Harriett Beecher Stowe's visit to relatives in Washington, Kentucky where she saw slaves being sold. She returned to her home in Cincinnati and wrote the immortal book. At Washington is located the old block from which "Uncle Tom" and many other slaves were sold, and nine miles from Lancaster is the site of "Uncle Tom's cabin," both of which are tourist attractions today.

Jane Lampton, the mother of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was born in Bliss, Adair County. She married John Marshall Clemens in Columbia in an old brick home which is still standing at the corner of Reed and Fortune Streets.

Opie Read worked on the *Scottsville Argus* and the *Bowling Green Pantograph,* and used Scottsville background for *A Kentucky Colonel* which was published in 1889.

A. B. Guthrie, Jr., winner of the Pulitizer Prize in Fiction in 1950, was City Editor of the *Lexington Leader* and taught at the University of Kentucky.

Willie Snow Ethridge, novelist and travel writer, resides in Louisville.

James Hilary Mulligan, best remembered for his poem "In Kentucky" with its oft-quoted line, "And politics—the damndest/In Kentucky" was born in 1844 at Lexington.

David Morton of Louisville won the Borestone Poetry Prize in 1954.

John Uri Lloyd, author of *Stringtown on the Pike* and the Sam Hill stories, lived in Florence until he was fourteen and is buried in Hopeful Cemetery, Boone County.

Alice Hegan Rice who wrote *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch* and other great novels was born in Shelbyville, and her husband, Cale Young Rice, one of Kentucky's greatest poets, was born in Dixon.

Senator George Graham Vest, a distinguished attorney and senator from Missouri, whose "Tribute to a Dog" won him national fame was a Kentuckian. His childhood home, the Vest-Lindsey house built about 1816, still stands in Frankfort.

Irvin S. Cobb, the best known American humorist of the twentieth century, was born June 23, 1876 on South Third Street in Paducah, and is buried beneath a dogwood tree in Oak Grove Cemetery there. A native stone is inscribed, as he directed: "Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb" on one side, and "Back home" on the other.

John Fox, Jr. was born December 16, 1863 in Bourbon County and wrote among many other wonderful novels, *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine.* James Lane Allen, born December 21, 1849 at Lexington, and Fox, are generally cited as the best examples of Kentucky color writers of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Thomas D. Clark, while a native of Louisville, Mississippi, has become one of the most outstanding of Kentucky's historians, teachers and authors. His work in these fields has led him to the Presidency of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Southern Historical Association, and appointment to the Foreign Service Mission of the United States State Department to India. He is the author of *The Beginning of the L and N; A History of Kentucky; Exploring Kentucky; The Kentucky, Rivers of America Series; Simon Kenton, Kentucky Scout; The Bluegrass Cavalcade* and *Pills, Petticoats and Plows.*

Young E. Allison, short story writer, critic, and librettist, was born December 23, 1853 at Henderson. His most famous poem is "The Derelict," an expansion of Robert Louis Stevenson's "fifteen men on a dead man's chest." It is one of the half dozen of the greatest pieces of artistic balladry in Amrican literature.

Theodore O'Hara, born February 11, 1820 at Danville, wrote *Bivouac of the Dead.* This was written at Frankfort in the summer of 1847 to honor the memory of Henry Clay, Jr., Col. McKee, and Capt. Willis and other brave Kentuckians who fell in the Mexican War and it is generally acknowledged as the greatest martial elegy in the English language. The grave of this celebrated author is in the cemetery at Frankfort.

Annie Fellows Johnston was born in Evansville, Indiana on May 15, 1863, but lived in Kentucky until her death in 1931. She is famous for the Little Colonel series, the inspiration for which she received when visiting Pewee Valley in the 1890's.

Two of America's greatest living novelists, Jesse Stuart and Robert Penn Warren, are Kentuckians and use Kentucky backgrounds in their creative work. Jesse Stuart was born in Riverton, Kentucky in 1907 and has lived most of his life in Kentucky where he has taught school and been a principal and superintendent. His *Taps for Private Tussie* was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection. Among his works are, *Man with a Bull-Tongue Plow, Hold April,* "Kentucky is My Land" (a poem), *The Thread that Runs So True, Beyond Dark Hills,* and *The Years of My Rebirth.* He has contributed in the past thirty years to about 200 different periodicals. Robert Penn Warren was born in Guthrie, Kentucky in 1905. He has won a Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1947 and one in Poetry in 1958. He has at least five honorary degrees and has won numerous poetry awards. Among his books are: *The Cave, Band of Angels, World Enough and Time, Night Rider,* "Promises" (poetry). He has also been co-editor of the *Southern Review.*

The most widely read contemporary Catholic writer, Thomas Merten, was born in France in 1915. Known as Father Louis, O.C.S.O., he has lived as a Trappist monk at Gethsemani, Kentucky since 1941. Among his works are: religious works have been widely translated.

Cleanth Brooks was born in Murray, Kentucky in 1906. He has taught at Yale University since 1947. He is the co-author of the famous college textbooks, *Understanding Poetry, Understanding Fiction, Understanding Drama.* With Robert Penn Warren he was co-editor of the *Southern Review,* an outstanding quarterly.

Hardin Craig was born in Daviess County in 1875; he has taught at Princeton University, the University of Iowa, Stanford University, the University of North Carolina and the University of Missouri. He is an outstanding Shakespearean scholar and the author of many books and articles on Shakespeare.

Dr. Forrest Pogue, born in Eddyville, Kentucky, is the author of *The Supreme Command,* several chapters in a book, *Yalta,* and numerous book reviews. He is an outstanding historian. Formerly teaching at Murray State College he is now the director of the George Marshall Foundation and is writing a biography of General Marshall.

Lucy Furman (1870-1958) was born in Henderson. Her first stories were published in *The Century Magazine.* Among her books are *Stories of a Sanctified Town, Mothering on Perilous.* For many years she worked at the Hindman Settlement School in the East Kentucky mountain region, and she was extremely active in various humane societies of the State.

Joseph Seamon Cotter (1861-1949) the State's outstanding Negro author was born near Bardstown. He has written verse, drama, short stories. Among his works are *Links of Friendship; Caleb, the Degenerate; A White Song and a Black One; Negro Tales.*

Harriette Simpson Arnow was born in Wayne County in 1908; she was educated at Berea and the University of Louisville. She taught school for several years in Kentucky and now lives in Ann Arbor, Michigan. She is the author of *Mountain Path, Hunter's Horn,* and *The Dollmaker,* all of which are novels. *The Dollmaker* was considered one of the finest novels of 1954. Her *Seedtime on the Cumberland* is a fine example of readable yet accurate history. She has contributed to the *Southern Review, Esquire, Atlantic Monthly* and *The Saturday Review.*

John Mason Brown was born in Louisville in 1900. He is one of this nation's outstanding drama critics. He has been or still is a member of the editorial staff of *The Saturday Review, Boston Transcript, Theatre Arts Monthly, New York Post, New York World Telegram,* and is the author of numerous other volumes of theatrical criticism.

Elizabeth Madox Roberts was born in 1881 in Springfield, Kentucky. Her novels and short stories brought her admission to the National Institute of Arts and Letters in January, 1941; she died in March of the same year and is buried in Springfield. Harrodsburg is the locale for one of her best known novels, *The Great Meadow* (1930).

Clark McMeekin is the pen name for two Louisville women who collaborate. They are Isabel McLennan McMeekin and Dorothy Park Clark. Some of the books they have written under this name are *Show Me a Land, Reckon with the River, Old Kentucky Country,* and *Room at the Inn.*

In Cayce, Kentucky stands the monument to ballad hero, Casey Jones, and the Cannon Ball, Engine 382 of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was here in Fulton County, Kentucky that John Luther Jones alias Casey was born.

John Jacob Niles, author and composer, is a native Kentuckian. He is best known for his arrangements of folk songs.

Speaking of music, Kentucky has inspired the most famous folk song, "My Old Kentucky Home." According to local tradition, Stephen Foster visited the Rowan family home, "Federal Hill," at Bardstown in 1852 and while there wrote "My Old Kentucky Home." Today this stately mansion is a showplace and a favorite spot for not only resident visitors but those from out of the state. Also, since 1959 at Bardstown the musical drama, "The Stephen Foster Story," has been presented to near-capacity audiences throughout the season which runs from June through September each year.

Other Kentuckians of talent and prominence include Mary Anderson, one of the great lights of the American stage during the last century, who had her debut at McCauley's Theater in Louisville in 1875; David Wark Griffith, pioneer movie maker who produced "Birth of a Nation" and who was born near LaGrange in Oldham County; Fontaine Fox, famous cartoonist, who took the inspiration for his well-known Toonerville Trolley cartoon from Louisville's old Brook Street Trolley line and the folks who lived on it; and Rosemary Clooney, Irene Dunne, Durward Kirby and Tom Ewell, TV and movie personalities.

And in the realm of business and finance, Kentucky is distinguished by a native son, Jesse Tapp, who was born near Cairo, Kentucky where Henderson, Union and Webster Counties join. He is now Chairman of the Board of The Bank of America, the largest bank in the world.

Another Kentuckian, Hiram A. Boaz of Murray, was the founder of Southern Methodist University. He became that school's first vice-president and was president of it when he was made a bishop of the Methodist Church and assigned to work in the Orient.

Dan Beard, founder of the Boy Scouts of America, was born at Covington in 1850, and the first Boy Scout troop in America was formed at Burnside, Kentucky.

Robert Morris, a native of Carrollton, founded the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mary T. Sasseen, a school teacher of Henderson, Kentucky originated Mother's Day in 1887. It was made a national day in 1916.

Two well known organizations which had early beginnings in Kentucky were Freemasonry, the chapter of which established west of the Allegheny Mountains was in Lexington in November 1788; and the Elks Club, the eighth in the United States, which was established in Louisville on April 9, 1877.

SCHOOLS, EDUCATION, RELIGION

The first college library, in fact the first library at all west of the Alleghenies was at Transylvana College. The first public library was the Lexington Library founded in 1795. The largest research library between Indiana and Texas is the University of Kentucky Library with 950,000 volumes and expected to reach 1,000,000 volumes in 1963.

The first full-size book printed west of the Alleghenies was by David Rice and was *A Lecture on the Divine Decrees*. This was printed by John Bradford in Lexington in 1791. Only three copies are now extant and one of these is in the library of the University of Kentucky.

The first Bible printed west of the Alleghenies was in 1819. The first religious document printed west of the Alleghenies was "Minutes of the Elkhorn 'Baptist' Association" which convened at Lexington August 27, 1790.

The first brick Catholic church west of the Alleghenies was built in Danville, Kentucky.

The Presbyterian and Methodist faiths were first established west of the Alleghenies at Danville, Kentucky in 1783. The first Baptist church west of the Allegheny Monutains was organized at Elizabethtown, Kentucky in 1779. The first priest ordained in the United States settled in Scott County, Kentucky in 1793. He was ordained on May 25, 1793 and was raised to the priesthood of the Catholic Church by Bishop Carroll in Baltimore. His name was Stephen Theodore Badin.

The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) was founded near Paris, Kentucky in 1804 and is the only one of the leading Protestant denominations that was founded in America.

The first Catholic cathedral west of the Alleghenies was at Bardstown in 1816 and is still in use. In this cathedral—St. Joseph's—is a collection of paintings given by Louis Philippe when he became King of France in 1930. He sent to the cathedral a collection of paintings by Reubens. Van Dyke, Murillo, Jacob Hast, VanBree and other masters. Bardstown is probably the only community of its size in the world with works of art credited to so many of the great masters. The Duke of Orleans who was afterwards King Louis Philippe of France once lived in Kentucky and was among the first Louisville musicians. In that connection it is interesting to note that the first performance in America of Beethoven's Symphony was at Lexington in 1817.

The first Sunday School west of the Alleghenies was organized in Frankfort in March 1819 in the garden of Liberty Hall, and was directed by Mrs. Margaretta Brown, wife of John Brown who was one of the first senators from Kentucky.

The first camp meeting in America was held in 1803 by James M'Geary, William McGee (Presbyterian) and John McGee (Methodist) in a little log church on the Gaspar River in Logan County, Kentucky.

In May 1824 the Catholic Convent at Loretto, Kentucky was the first to admit a Negro woman as a sister. The first Trappist Monastery in the United States was at Gethsemani, Kentucky in 1848.

The smallest church in the world–Monte Casino Church–is located at Covington.

* * * *

The first school of any kind west of the Allegheny Mountains was at Fort Harrod, Kentucky in 1776. The University of Louisville is the oldest municipal college in the United States; it was organized in 1798. Nazareth Junior College at Nazareth is the oldest Catholic school for girls west of the Alleghenies. Transylvania College now in Lexington is the first college chartered west of the Alleghenies; this occurred in 1780. The first meeting of the trustees was in May 1783.

The Kentucky Legislature in 1794 was the first of the nation to authorize a system of free public schools.

Kentucky was the first in America to establish a State School for the Blind and Deaf. This was at Danville on December 7, 1822.

The old McGuffey Readers were started while William Holmes McGuffey taught school near Paris, Kentucky in 1823.

Kentucky Military Institute established in 1845 is the oldest private military school in America.

In 1954 there were 2,700 one-and two-room schools in Kentucky. In 1961 there were less than 1,000. In 1960 Kentucky moved educationally ahead of all southeastern states except Florida and Louisiana as a result of a sixty-two per cent increase in funds to the School Foundation Program. Kentucky was first in the nation during the 1960-61 school year in the percentage of increase in current expenditure per pupil over the 1959-60 school year. The increase was 28.5%.

In 1954, fifty per cent of Kentucky's teachers had no college degree. In 1961, eighty per cent of the teachers had degrees.

At the present time there are thirty educational institutions in Kentucky above high school level.

Kentucky is presently the only state in the nation which has any requirements for members of its State Board of Education. In Kentucky members must be at least thirty years of age, have been a citizen of Kentucky for at least three years preceding his election, must have the equivalent of an eighth grade education, must not hold a civil or political office, and can not be directly or indirectly interested in the sale of supplies purchased with school funds or have been removed from membership on a Board of Education for cause.

Mayo State Vocational School at Paintsville, Kentucky founded in 1938 as the first such training and technical school in Kentucky, is now recognized as the leading school of its kind in the rural South. Kentucky's fourteen vocational schools contain more than $2,000,000 worth of equipment and are staffed with

208 full-time instructors and 168 part-time instructors. They serve approximately 16,000 adults, out-of-school and in-school youth.

Kentucky was the first state with a system of vocational schools covering it from one end of the state to the other. Contracts have been let for new buildings at the following vocational schools: Ashland, Hazard, Harlan, Somerset, Madisonville, and Jefferson County at a cost of approximately $2,000,000; a new $450,000 science building at Mayo State Vocational School, Paintsville; a new $500,000 trades building at West Kentucky Vocational School, Paducah; and complete relocation of the Northern Kentucky Vocational School, Covington, to cost about $925,000.

During the past ten school years, 1950-51 to 1960-61, capital construction expenditures for schools in the southern states increased by 65%; in the nation as a whole by 14.4%; in Kentucky by 215%.

In the last biennium, Kentucky has increased its appropriation for education by 62% which is an increase of over $1,000,000 per week over the previous biennium. Teachers' salaries have been increased, school buildings are being constructed, and vocational training is being expanded.

The Kentucky Guild Train, the nation's first arts and crafts train, was initiated in 1961. The train is composed of two railroad cars converted to house an art gallery and crafts shop. The main purposes of the Guild Train are to encourage the development of more arts and crafts in Kentucky and to create an appreciation of arts-and-crafts products. The train is outfitted with displays of painting, sculpture, pottery, weaving, woodwork, metal work, basketweaving and other crafts. There is also equipment to demonstrate these crafts. This traveling exhibition gallery and workshop is being sponsored by the Kentucky Guild of Artists and Craftsmen with support of the Kentucky Department of Economic Development and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A number of Kentucky businesses and industries have participated with $250,000 in contributions of machinery, tools, air conditioning, heating, electrical work and fixtures and raw materials.

PARKS—RECREATION

Kentucky's location and its terrain, ranging from mountains 3,000 ft. in elevation in the eastern part of the State to the Bluegrass in the central region and the Beargrass, the Pennyril and the prairie country in Western Kentucky, offer wonderful opportunities for our people to enhance their incomes and improve their ways of life.

Cumberland Falls on the Cumberland River near Corbin and Somerset is 125 ft. wide and makes a sheer drop of 68 ft. It is entrancingly beautiful and is one of only two places in the world where a moonbow is visible. The other spot is Victoria Falls in South Africa. The State has a handsome motel and restaurant at Cumberland Falls and it is one of the most beautiful of all the natural attractions in America.

Kentucky has over 2.000 caves—more than any other state; the most famous one, known around the world, is Mammoth Cave near Cave City, Park City and Brownsville. It is one of the seven natural wonders of the world.

During the War of 1812 Mammoth Cave supplied most of the saltpetre used in ammunition for American forces. The Federal Government now owns some 51,000 acres of picturesque hills and valleys that constitute the Mammoth Cave National Park and include Mammoth and other caves. The corridors in Mammoth Cave that have been explored constitute 150 miles which is more than any other cavern in North America. Echo River in Mammoth Cave is 360 ft. underground and is one of the deepest underground streams discovered in the United States in which are caught fish that are identical with other fish found in the streams of the State except that they are without eyes. So—from the highest highway bridge at Clay's Ferry and the highest railroad bridge at Highbridge to the lowest subterranean river are contrasts found only in Kentucky.

The Breaks o' Sandy, a joint park project of Virginia and Kentucky near Pikeville, is widely known as the Grand Canyon of the South with a road extending from the top of the mountain to the Breaks below; at one point there is a sheer drop from the road to the river of 2,000 ft.

At McHargue's Mill in the Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park is an old grist mill and in the millyard is one of the largest collections of millstones in the world.

Kentucky's deer herd has gone from practically nothing in 1945 to more than 50,000 now. There is now open season in forty-one counties.

Wild turkeys are being trapped in Lyon and Trigg Counties between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers and stocked in Eastern Kentucky. There is a surplus of turkeys in the "between the rivers" section. They have been multiplying very satisfactory and are now being used to stock other sections.

"Rockfish," a land-locked ocean striped bass, has been stocked in three Kentucky lakes and is progressing nicely. Fertile spawn of this fish has now been found in Kentucky Lake, and that means that this game fish which grows to weigh fifty pounds will, in a few years, be attracting anglers from all over America.

The State Department of Wildlife now owns and operates twenty-eight lakes, totaling 3,800 acres of water. The Kentucky Woodlands Wildlife Refuge is located in Lyon and Trigg Counties and contains 50,000 acres.

Investments from hunting and fishing licenses now exceeds $5,000,000.

The "Reeves pheasant," a native of that part of Asia that has climate like ours, is being tried out in Eastern Kentucky. It has proved successful in reproducing its kind in several areas of the State. Kentucky operates the largest quail producing game farm (other than commercial) in the world. In 1960 it produced 105,000 quail plus 20,000 eggs given to sportsmen's clubs. Numerous varieties of quail from all over the world are being experimented with at the quail farm, and if you are at Frankfort you will find a visit to the quail farm a most interesting experience.

Travelers spent $280,000,000 in Kentucky in 1960 which was $11,000,000 more than in 1959. Of this $280,000,000, two-thirds or $187,000,000, came from 18,300,000 out-of-state tourists.

Almost 57,500 Kentuckians owe their jobs and nearly $163,000,000 in personal income to the travel-serving business.

Kentucky's $20,000,000 expansion and improvement program in its State Parks will provide the following new facilities to be available to ourselves and our guests from all over America during 1962: 8 new lodges and 2 lodge additions providing a total of 305 rooms; 90 vacation cottages; 7 boat docks; 9 central camping area buildings; 7 swimming pools; 4 bathhouses on lakes; 25 picnic shelters; 7 service buildings; 2 riding stables; 1 group camp addition; 1 museum building. Other new improvements will follow in 1963.

Kentucky has twenty State Parks, thirteen State shrines, three National Parks.

The Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, containing 100 acres, is located near Mt. Olivet, Kentucky. There on August 19, 1782, one hundred and eighty-two Kentucky pioneers fought five hundred Indians and fifty British soldiers under command of British Captain William Caldwell. This was the last battle of the Revolutionary War. At this park is an excellent museum displaying pioneer weapons, implements and furnishings.

"Locust Grove"—the house built in 1805 and located in Louisville—where George Rogers Clark lived for the last nine years of his life is to be restored and operated by Historic Homes Foundation as a shrine. The State of Kentucky and the County of Jefferson have joined forces to buy the structure and fifty-five acres surrounding it at a cost of $250,000 which they are sharing equally. George Rogers Clark is buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville.

"Farmington," the home of Judge John Speed, is located on Bardstown Road south of Louisville. The land grant to the property, signed by Patrick Henry, is dated 1780. The house, designed by Thomas Jefferson, was built in 1810. Members of the Speed family were close friends of Abraham Lincoln who visited "Farmington" in 1841. Historic Homes Foundation acquired "Farmington" in 1957 with the formal opening to the public in April 1959 being timed as a part of the sesquicentennial celebration of the birth at Hodgenville of "Farmington's" most celebrated guest, Abraham Lincoln. Between April 1 and December 4, 1961, "Farmington" had drawn over 4,000 visitors from forty states and nine foreign countries.

Other shrines and historical sites in the State are:

"Buena Vista," near Frankfort, the country home of Robert S. Todd, father of Mary Todd. Here Abraham Lincoln and his wife often visited.

The grave of Daniel Boone is in the cemetery at Frankfort.

In Cynthiana the old court house where Henry Clay held court and the house where Guthrie's Arithmetic was first published are still standing.

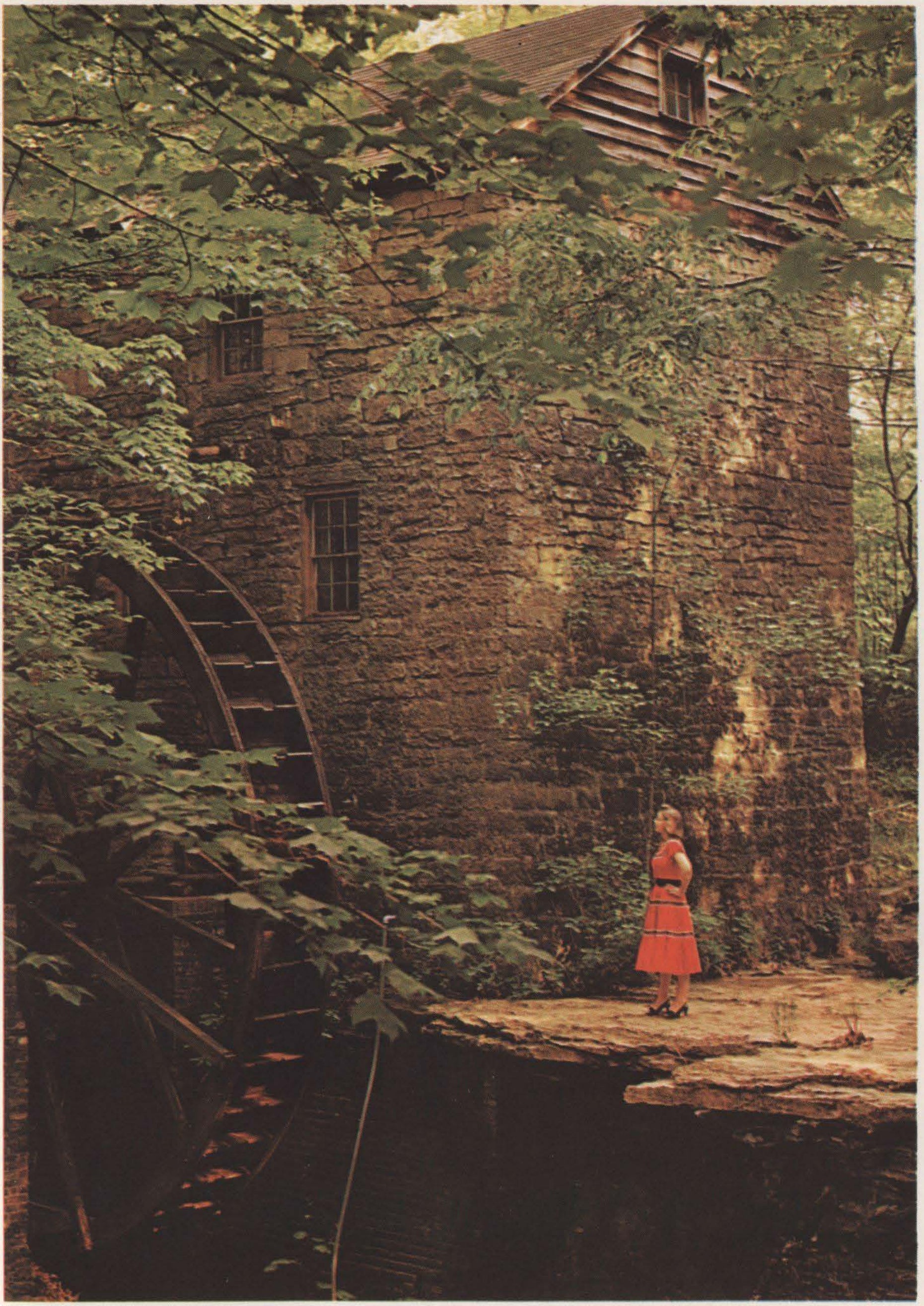
The grave of Patrick Henry's sister (widow of Thomas Madison) is in the Smith's Grove Cemetery near Bowling Green.

Near Smithland in Livingston County a roadside monument marks the burial place of Thomas Jefferson's only sister, Lucy Jefferson Lewis.

The grave of Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, is in Frankfort Cemetery.

The home of Simon Kenton, Kentucky pioneer and soldier, is near Maysville, Kentucky.

At 574 West Main Street, Lexington, is the old brick residence where Mary Todd lived before her marriage to Abraham Lincoln.



WOLF PEN MILL, NEAR LOUISVILLE

Kentucky Cardinal, State Bird.

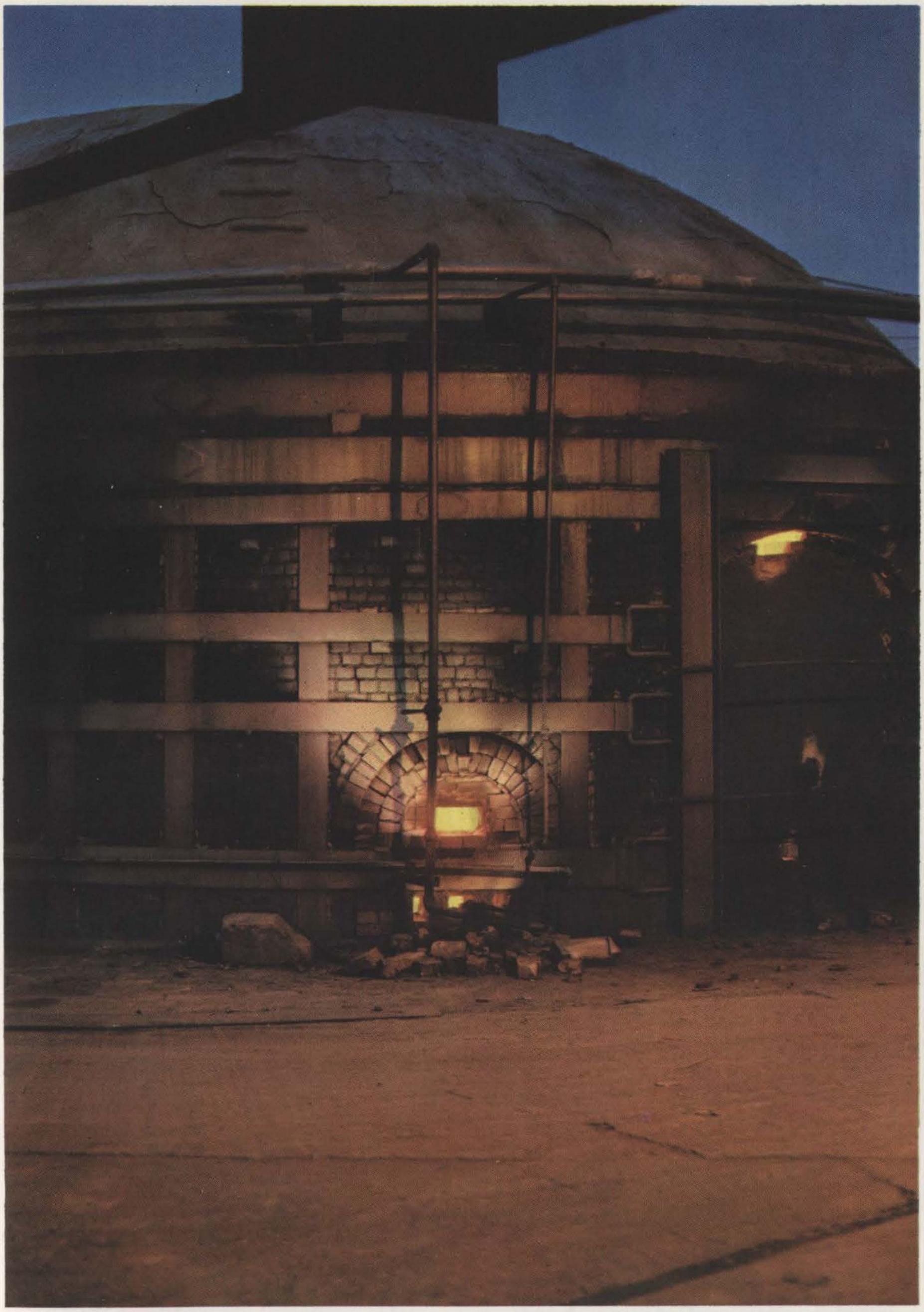
The legal profession of Kentucky, which carried the burden of constructing the foundation of our great Commonwealth, is to be commended for its continued interest in preserving our heritage, promoting our general welfare, and improving the administration of justice.

BERT T. COMBS, *Governor*
WILSON W. WYATT, *Lt. Governor*

ASHLAND – HOME OF HENRY CLAY

LAWYER – STATESMAN – PATRIOT
AND 'GREAT COMPROMISER'

"I would rather be right than President."



THE FURNACE GLOWS AFTER SUNSET

ALLIED - ASHLAND

MORE THAN 200 MILLION TONS OF FREIGHT
ARE MOVED ANNUALLY ON THE EIGHT
NAVIGABLE RIVERS OF KENTUCKY

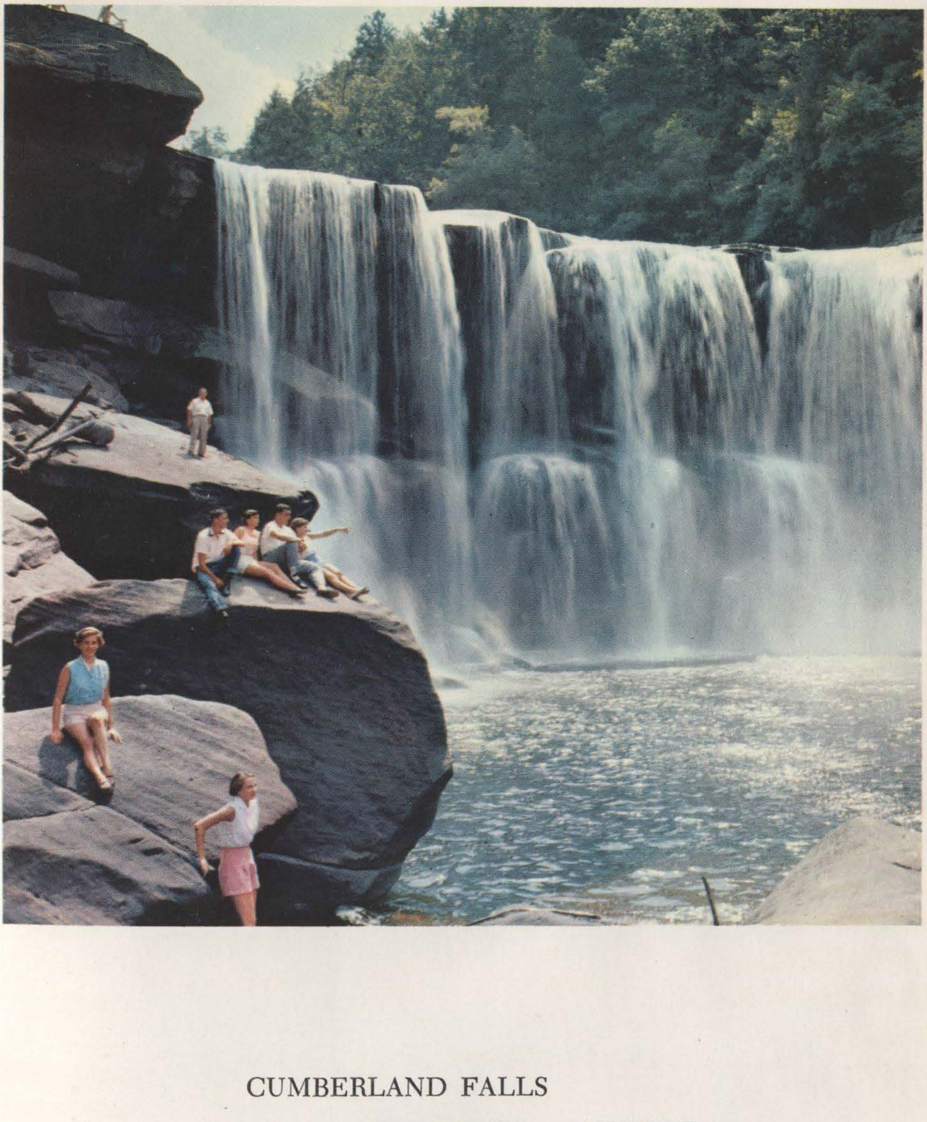
GENERAL ANILINE AND FILM, CALVERT CITY

IBM ENGINEERING LABORATORY, LEXINGTON

RAILWAYS

FLY-EASTERN AIR LINES
THE GREAT SILVER FLEET

AIRWAYS

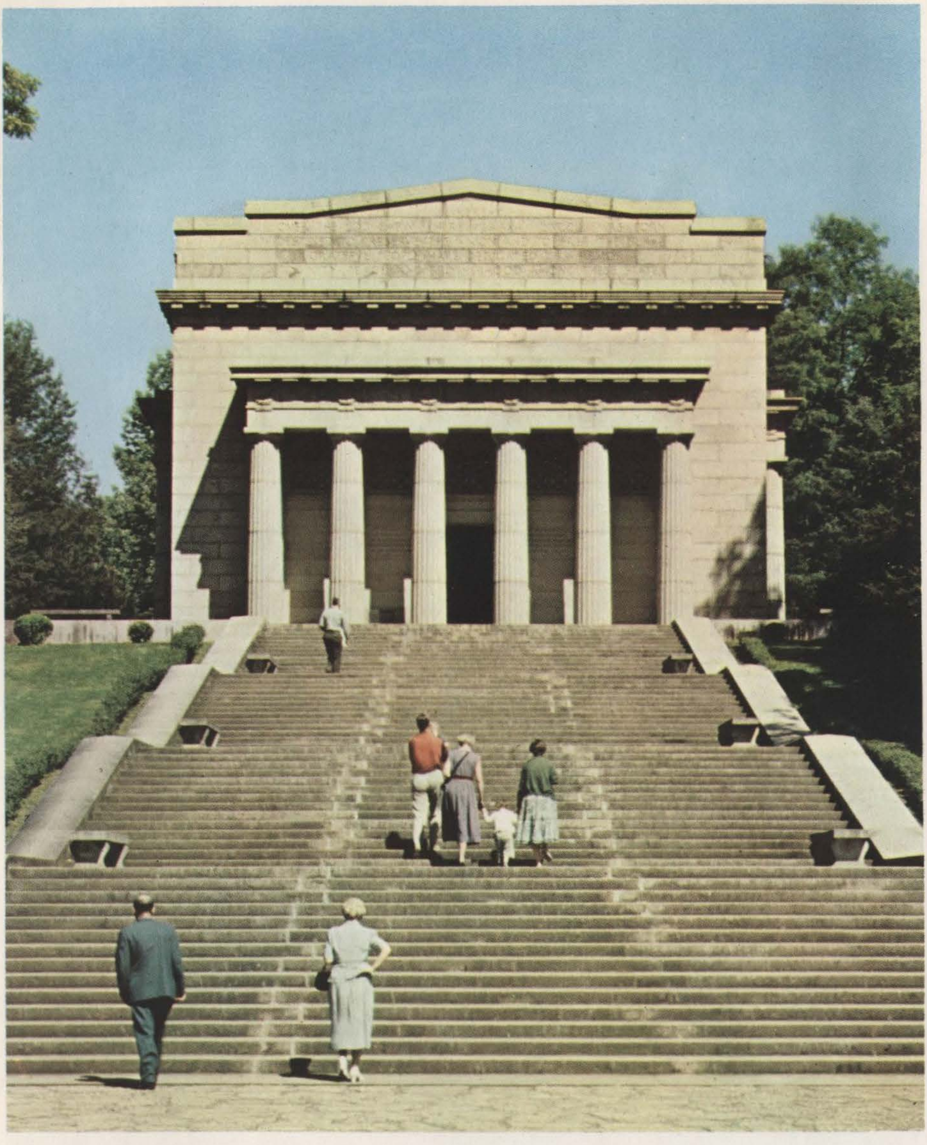


CUMBERLAND FALLS
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL.
HERE YOU MAY SEE ONE OF
THE WORLD'S TWO MOONBOWS

POWER

THE PINNACLE – CUMBERLAND GAP

Through this gap in the Appalachians Dr. Thomas Walker, Daniel Boone and others first explored the Dark and Bloody Ground.



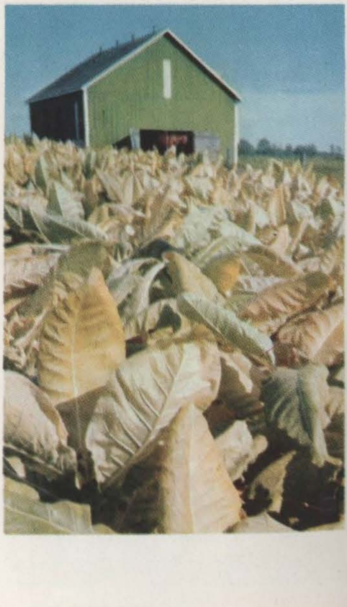
ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMORIAL

" . . . that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

SYMBOL OF GREAT THOROBREDS

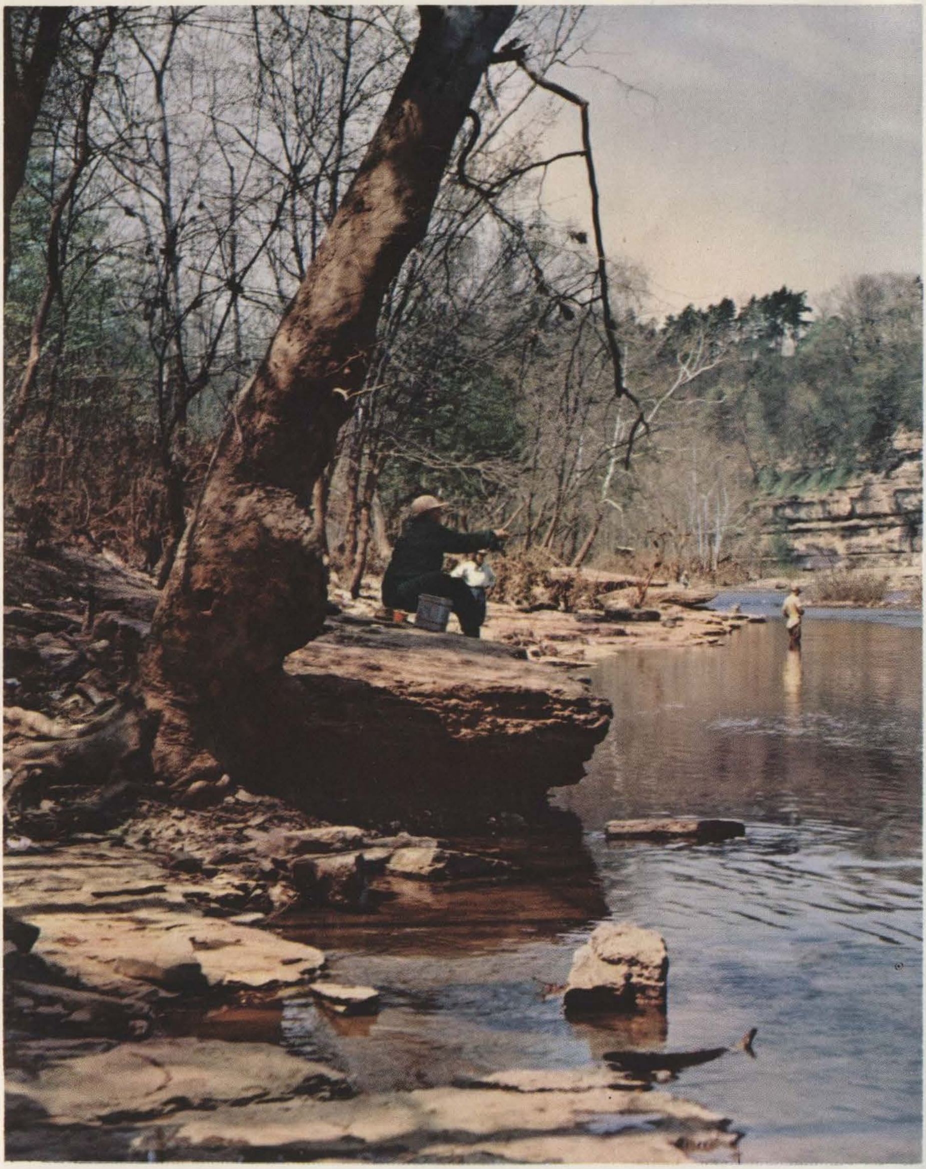
Fine dairy and beef stock enable Kentucky to rank third in the nation's production of cheese, fourth in the manufacture of processed milk.

Of the many diversified sources of income, tobacco leads all the rest.



BOATS AND DOCKS, BARGES AND LOCKS –

AND THE LARGEST LIVING CLOCK



THE LANDSCAPES ARE THE GRANDEST,
IN KENTUCKY

The $10,000,000 bond issue approved by the people and $9,900,000 of a new revenue bond issue will result in a modernization of Kentucky's existing parks and shrines and the creation of six new State Parks. This is the largest State Park expansion program in the nation, so that in parks' construction, tourist promotion, reforestation, forest-fire control, statewide beautification and water pollution control, Kentucky's programs are among the nation's best. The State's beautification program led in 1961 to Kentucky being the first state in the nation to win the national "Keep America Beautiful" award.

Kentucky Lake, formed by the damming of the Tennessee River by the Tennessee Valley Authority, has the greatest shoreline (2,380 miles) of any man-made lake in the United States. This lake is one hundred eighty-four miles long in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Lake Cumberland, all of which lies in Kentucky, is the world's ninth largest man-made reservoir. It is one hundred and one miles long and has 1,300 miles of shoreline.

Barkley Lake when completed will give Kentucky three massive impoundments ranking among the eleven largest man-made lakes in the world.

Dix Dam built by the Kentucky Utilities Company near the confluence of the Dix and the Kentucky Rivers formed Herrington Lake, a great bass and crappie fishing paradise. The Dale Hollow Reservoir in Southeastern Kentucky and extending on into Tennessee is known throughout America as a wonderful fishing area. The impoundment at Falls of Rough in Grayson County, now under construction, will impound several hundred acres of water and will make this ideal for fishing and camping.

The Kentucky State Capitol at Frankfort is one of the most beautiful in the nation. In recent years it has been completely repaired. The beautiful murals over the Senate and House entrances attract wide attention, and a great floral clock has added wide publicity to its natural attractiveness. This floral clock is one of the largest in the world and the only one of its design. In the State Capitol, on the floor of the reception room is a rug 56 ft. long by 16 ft. wide, and it was the world's largest single rug when it was laid in 1910.

While our capitol building is recognized as one of the great architectural achievements of the nation, Kentucky barely missed being the site of the national capitol as well. When the British sacked and burned Washington during the War of 1812, a bill was introduced in Congress to move the seat of government to Columbus, Kentucky on the banks of the Mississippi River. Engineers laid out and platted a town there, but the war ended and the government moved back to Washington before anything more came of the idea. However, Kentucky is the only state ever seriously considered as being the site of a relocated national capitol. At Columbus, Kentucky is a State Park which has an interesting museum and also has at least one of the original anchors and part of the chain that was stretched across the Mississippi River in an effort to avert the passage of the Union Navy from New Orleans or Vicksburg to Cairo. There can be seen at this State Park remnants of the trenches that were dug there at that time.

While we are speaking of recreation, let us not overlook the fact that the second golf course in the United States was built at Middlesboro, Kentucky in 1895, and the millions of enthusiastic golfers all over America would be interested in visiting the scene of that golf course.

Also, the University of Kentucky basketball team holds the all-time record of twelve appearances and four championships in National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament championships. And Adolph Rupp, University of Kentucky basketball coach, has developed more All-Americans, twenty-seven in number, and more material for the pro ranks—twenty—than any other coach.

The winningest coach in college basketball history is Ed Diddle of Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green. Diddle has spent forty years at Western's helm. His composite won-lost career record entering March 12, 1962 NCAA action was 748 wins against 268 losses for a percentage of .743. Only twice in forty years has he experienced a losing season—back in 1929 and 1930. The only coach ever to win more than 700 games at the same college, Diddle saw his team play its 1000th game this season, thereby establishing another milestone.

AGRICULTURE

The Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center in Louisville, the scene of many championship contests in basketball, football, baseball, livestock, and other exhibitions, is the world's largest multi-purpose building, and a few states in the nation, if any, have provided as well to exhibit the prowess of its citizens in as many lines of endeavor as has this building at Louisville, the special emphasis of which is on agriculture.

Kentucky is third in the nation in the production of cheese. There are five Kentucky-made cheeses—Kentucky Corn Buster, a sharp, crumbly, firm cheddar; Kentucky medium sharp cheddar, mellow; Kentucky mellow cheddar; Kentucky State, a mild natural cheese. Several varieties of dessert cheeses are made by Trappist monks at Gethsemani.

Kentucky is fourth among the states in the manufacture of evaporated or processed milk, having twenty-three cheese processors and sixteen milk condensories.

About one-fifth of the State's agricultural income is from the sale of dairy products and dairy animals sold as beef. It is the second largest cash producer for the Kentucky farmer—second only to tobacco. In 1960, dairy products from Kentucky farms brought the farmer $84,000,000, an increase of more than $13,000,000 over the previous year of 1959. And this $84,000,000 figure does not include the millions of dollars that are added in the processing of milk into cheese and other products. The total investment of the Kentucky dairy farmer is two-thirds of a billion dollars.

The first successful vineyard in America was established on August 28, 1798 by John James DuFour on a tract of land consisting of about 630 acres situated twenty-five miles from Lexington, Kentucky. DuFour was one of the pioneer viticulturists and founder of the Swiss vineyard in America.

John Bibb developed Bibb lettuce in his garden at Frankfort. Not only do we have what the epicures say is the best lettuce in the world, but with all the progress in agriculture in selection and hybridization of kinds, the best and most flavorful stringbean is the Kentucky Wonder. Do you know of any state that boasts of two edible products as widely and favorably known as Bibb Lettuce and Kentucky Wonder beans? And can you name two grasses as universally used as Kentucky 31 fescue and Kentucky bluegrass? Kentucky ranks first in the nation in the production of commercial bluegrass seed and second in orchard grass seed. And among the red clovers, Kenland, originated by the University of Kentucky, is admittedly the best.

Kentucky in 1874 organized the second state Department of Agriculture.

Kentucky is first in the nation in the production of spring lambs. A Kentucky farmer, Henry C. Besuden, Jr. of Clark County, has won thirteen grand championships for his carlot lamb entries at the annual International Livestock Exposition held in Chicago. Many of his fine Southdown lambs have taken grand champion or class championships in the single and pen divisions of the sheep show, and at one show he received the highest price ever paid for a Southdown lamb—$1,125.00. At his Vinewood Farm, his sales attracted buyers from twenty-one states last year.

Kentucky is second only to Texas in the number of cattle presently tested for eradication of brucellosis. Kentucky was one of the first states in the nation to rid itself entirely of brucellosis or Bang's disease. In 1926 Union County, Kentucky was designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as the first county in the United States to rid itself entirely of scrub sires. The announcement was made about 1929 by the Department of Agriculture and quite a celebration was held at which time there was erected a native stone in the courthouse yard at Morganfield with a bronze plaque donated by the Louisville Chamber of Commerce commemorating the achievement. This monument is now known in Western Kentucky as the Bull Monument.

Kentucky ranks third in the production of sorghum molasses, and there is more sorghum molasses produced in Hancock County, Kentucky than in any county in the world.

Clark County, Kentucky in 1961 had about 750,000 turkeys and the total production of turkeys in 1961 was about a million birds. The turkey industry in Kentucky is worth about $16,000,000 annually. The Browning Turkey Farm at Winchester is the largest processor of turkeys in the eastern United States.

Tobacco is the golden stream of Kentucky's agricultural-based economy. The growing of tobacco is the number one income producer to state farmers and Kentucky ranks second in production of all kinds of tobacco.

And speaking of gold, the richest half-acre of ground in the world is in Kentucky—the gold vault at Ft. Knox.

The oldest mule market now operating in the world is held the third Monday in February at Franklin, Kentucky. The Farmers-Businessmen's annual banquet at Paducah is the oldest in the United States.

From 1955 to the middle of 1961, one hundred forty-eight new or expanded agriculture-based processing plants went into operation in Kentucky. Of these 148 new processing facilities, 133 were expansions of existing plants and fifteen were new plants. They represent almost 2,600 new jobs and capital investment in excess of $23,000,000.

Tobacco processing and manufacturing is an industry which provides direct employment for nearly 12,000 people in Kentucky. The world's largest looseleaf tobacco warehouse is at Lexington, and Lexington is the world's largest burley tobacco market.

Kentucky is fourth in the production of popcorn, and Murray's five processing plants make that city the leading popcorn center of the world.

A comparison of cash receipts for the following products in 1960 as against receipts in 1955 shows: dairy products up more than $14,500,000; cattle and calves increased more than $33,000,000; hogs, over $13,500,000; broilers, up more than $1,500,000; and fruits and nuts increased over $1,500,000. Incidentally, Kentucky is second in the nation in the production of black walnuts. Income from crops and livestock products for the first nine months of 1961 showed an increase of more than $25,750,000, or 8.8% over the first three quarters of 1960. In fact, Kentucky is the fastest growing beef state, and in 1961 had the largest percentage increase—thirteen per cent—in cattle of any state in the nation. Kentucky's increase in farm income for this period was almost seven and one-half times the gain registered for the south-central region of the United States and four times the increase for the nation as a whole. Farm income is now nearly $1,000,000,000 yearly.

More than 84,000 Kentucky land owners are presently cooperating with federal, state, and local agencies and groups in soil and water conservation programs. Every county in Kentucky is in an organized soil conservation district. Kentucky leads the nation in the total number of applications for forming conservancy districts; Kentucky has 142, and Georgia and Texas are tied for second place with 105 each, indicating that Kentucky quite likely has the greatest consciousness of the conservation of natural resources of any state in the nation. Another indication of this awareness of the importance of conservation is that the Department of Wildlife publishes and furnishes to teachers of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades a booklet, "Teaching Kentucky's Natural Resources Through Science." This is the first attempt by any state to teach conservation.

Kentucky's seedling capacity has been doubled with the establishment of a new tree nursery in Eastern Kentucky so that our total yearly capacity is now 40,000,000 seedlings. Forest fire protection area is being increased so as to protect more than 10,000,000 acres and twenty-three additional graduate foresters have brought the total number of fifty-six. Forty-five per cent—almost half—of Kentucky's land area is still in forest. There are nearly 11,500,000 acres of commercial forest land in Kentucky, containing more hardwood sawtimber than in any other state. Our sawmills produce between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 board feet of lumber each year, enough to build a board walk 4½ ft. wide around the earth at the equator.

The breeding of thoroughbred horses was on a large scale in Kentucky at an early date as was also the sport of horse racing. In 1775 first racing west of the Alleghenies used the straight road from Harrodsburg to Boonesborough; it was called Shallowford Track and was located near Harrodsburg. In 1780 the first circular race track was established in Lincoln County near William Whitley's who had the first brick house west of the Alleghenies.

On October 17, 1797, the first Jockey Club was organized west of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1809 the Lexington Jockey Club was formed and of this group Henry Clay was an active member. Henry Clay was also a member of the Kentucky Association for the Improvement of the Breeds of Stock organized in 1826 in Lexington along with other prominent men such as Dr. Elisha Warfield, Gen. Leslie Combs, Sen. Robert Wickliffe, Gen. James K. Duke, Sen. Jo C. S. Blackburn, and Gen. John C. Breckinridge who served as president of the Lexington track while Vice-President of the United States.

America's oldest stakes is the Phoenix Handicap, first run in Lexington in 1831, now contested at Keeneland race course. America's most famous horse race is the Kentucky Derby, run each spring since 1875 at Churchill Downs. Sixty-nine of the eighty-eight Kentucky Derby winners were Kentucky-bred.

For more than a century, Kentucky has had the stallions, the mares, the technical know-how that produce the most and the highest percentage of good horses. It has been said that a stallion can be made only in Kentucky. Kentucky raises about one-fourth of all thoroughbreds in America—twice as many as does California, three times as many as Virginia, ten times as many as Florida. More than three-fourths of all money won on American race tracks annually since 1900 has been won by Kentucky-bred horses.

Lexington, owned by Robert A. Alexander of Woodburn Farm in the nineteenth century, was America's, and probably the world's, greatest stallion.

Wing Commander, a five-gaited stallion belonging to Castleton Farm, won every world championship at any show of any size, taking the trophy in most of them three times. He is considered the greatest gaited horse the world has ever seen.

Citation, the first race horse to win a million dollars, is at stud at Lexington's Calumet Farm, owned by Mrs. Gene Markey. Calumet's red and white silks have won seven Derbies with Whirlaway, Pensive, Citation, Ponder, Hill Gail, Iron Liege and Tim Tam.

Swaps, the highest priced horse ever sold in America ($2,000,000) which set five world time records including a mile in 1:33 1/5, is at stud at John Galbreath's Darby Dan Farm near Lexington.

Calumet Farm has led the leading money winning stables' list twelve times, including 1961. Its closest rival on that list is C. V. Whitney of Lexington who has been on top five times.

Renowned as it is for its thoroughbreds, Kentucky has another "distinction" relative to horses, for it was at Lexington, Kentucky that there was a horse whose mane measured 12 ft. long; its forelock, 8 ft.; and tail, 19 ft. It stood 15½ hands high, and the last selling price of this oddity of Nature was $20,000!

The world's highest priced thoroughbred yearling—$130,000—was sold at Keeneland's 1961 July sales. Kentucky's Breeders' Sales Company at Lexington set a new world's record in thoroughbred sales in 1961. In six auctions it collected $9,026,500 for its first $9,000,000 year. Previous high gross was $7,584,600 in 1959.

The Junior League Horse Show at Lexington is the country's largest outdoor saddle horse event. Keeneland Race Course at Lexington is one of the two non-profit race tracks in the United States; its mile-and-a-sixteenth track is one of the best in the country, and top horses are always on hand for the spring and fall race meets.

The beautiful Bluegrass country in Central Kentucky draws thousands of visitors each year who come to see a sight found no other place in the world. The miles of white fences, frisky colts playing in the rolling pastures and the gracious mansions combine into an outstanding attraction, especially appealing in the early spring. The world's largest concentration of thoroughbred horse farms forms a park-like belt around the northern half of Lexington which is known as the world capital of thoroughbred horse breeding. Kentucky has 239 thoroughbred farms, and there are over 130 horse farms within a twenty-five radius of Lexington. Here can be seen past Derby winners and the sires and dams of other world-famous turf kings. Besides fabulous Calumet Farm and picturesque Spendthrift Farm, there is King Ranch on the Old Frankfort Pike, which boasts of three Derby winners—Bold Venture, Assault and Middleground. Other famous thoroughbred breeding farms within a short distance of Lexington include Dixiana, Whileaway and Greenacres, while Round Table, the turf's greatest money earner ($1,749,869) may be found at the 3,300-acre Claibourne Farm; Stoner Creek Stud, home of Count Fleet; Greentree, home of Tom Fool; and C. V. Whitney's Farm, home of Counterpoint. Faraway Farm was the home of the late Man ' War and his sons, War Admiral and War Relic. A bronze life-size statue of Man o' War stands on the grounds.

THE BIG RED MILE

The trotting horse industry flourishes in Central Kentucky and the Blue Blue Grass area, with its chief focal point at Lexington.

This industry produces a colorful sport called, "America's fastest growing sport." The annual fall Trots are held in late September until about October 10th, at the Lexington track, known as the "Big Red Mile," and is in the City Limits. Visitors are attracted each year from all over the United States.

On this famous track, more world's records for trotters and pacers are made than at any other track in the world. On display there is a sign marking the world's trotting record for the immortal Greyhound at 1:55 1/4, and Adios Butler's world pacing record at 1:54 3/5.

The Kentucky Futurity, one of the nation's premier harness racing events, and the third jewel in the Triple Crown, is held each year during the fall Trots. The stake or purse is the second in size in Kentucky, second only to the Kentucky Derby.

The famed trotting farms or nurseries are in this area and are open to visitors. These include Walnut Hall Farm, Castleton Farm, Walnut Hall Stud, Poplar Hill Farm (where the great trotter Nancy Hanks, "head of the family" was foaled), Almahurst Farm and others.

These are beautiful, retaining also much of their natural beauty, with the meadows, trees and brooks, and they are readily accessible.

The farms conduct sales of their produce at the end of the fall Trots each year, either at the farms or at Tattersall's, renowned sales barn, at the Lexington Trots Breeders Association grounds. Vast sums are realized from the sale of the yearlings, two year olds, etc.

And, now a spring and summer night trotting meet has been inaugurated, and promises to be as widely popular and attended as any of these throughout the north and east.

For the thirty-nine years records have been kept as to leading breeders in point of money earned, there have been only eight leaders and all of these bred their horses in the Bluegrass. They are: Calumet, Whitney, Claiborne, Elmendorf and Mereworth Farms; Madden's Hamburg Place; Greentree Stud and Coldstream Stud.

INDUSTRY

In 1810 Kentucky ranked fourth among all the states in manufacturing, having some 800 manufacturing operations and 2,000 distilleries. Of the six industries of major importance by the time Kentucky became a state in 1792, five of them remain important to this day—distilling, tobacco, horse breeding, iron processing and meat processing. In 1810 Kentucky was second only to Massachusetts in cordage. Trade in food commodities reached an astounding total in the early 1800's. In 1820 there were more cotton factories in Louisville and Lexington than in the whole state of Maine, and in 1850 Kentucky was the nation's foremost hemp producer.

The first raw pig iron made in America west of the Alleghenies was in a furnace near Owingsville, Kentucky in 1792; near Owingsville can still be seen the ruins of "Andrew Jackson Thunder Mill," the furnace where cannon balls were made during the War of 1812.

The modern manufacturing assembly line had its beginning in Louisville where it was installed by the Hope Distillery in 1820. The first terra cotta factory to be successful was established by J. N. Glover at Louisville in 1867.

The twenty distilleries located in Louisville make that city the world's largest producer of bourbon whisky. Kentucky's sixty-two distilleries produce about three-fourths of all the bourbon whisky produced in the United States. Whisky was being made commercially in Kentucky at least nine years before it became a state. The first distillery as such was set up in Louisville in 1783. The first bourbon whisky was made by Elijah Craig at Georgetown in 1789. Georgetown was then in Bourbon County from which the whisky took its name.

Louisville's six cooperage firms give it world leadership in the manufacture of tight barrels. The Wood-Mosaic Corporation at Louisville is the largest producer of high grade inlaid hardwood flooring in the United States. Consider H. Willett at Louisville is the world's largest manufacturer of solid maple and cherry furniture. The General Box Company, Louisville, is the country's largest wood packaging firm.

The world's largest manufacturer of air filtering and dust control equipment is the American Air Filter Company in Louisville. Hillerich and Bradsby at Louisville is the world's largest maker of baseball bats. At Louisville the Tube Turns Division of Chemetron is the world's oldest and largest maker of welding fittings and flanges for industrial piping system.

The American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville is the world's center for preparing Braille and other types of materials for the sightless, and located there is the largest and first printing house for the blind.

The Henry Vogt Machine Company is the world's largest producer of drop-forged steel valves and is located in Louisville. The Catalysts & Chemicals Company at Louisville is the third-ranking supplier of specialty catalysts in the nation.

The Ford Motor Company at Louisville is the South's newest and largest auto assembly plant. The Southern Supply Company, Louisville, has the world's largest machine for recapping tires for trucks, earth-movers and oversize industial equipment.

The Fawcett-Dearing Company at Louisville is the South's largest printer of magazines. At Louisville the General Electric Company has the world's largest home appliance manufacturing plant which cost $300,000,000 and employs 12,000 workers. The Louisville Bedding Company is the largest bedding maker in the South.

* * * *

The first printing press west of the Alleghenies was at Lexington in 1787 and the first printer was John Bradford. The first newspaper west of the Alleghenies was the Kentucke Gazette, published in Lexington, August, 1787. The first almanac printed west of the Alleghenies was the Kentucke Almanac printed by John and Fielding Bradford in 1788 at Lexington.

About 4,000 books a year are published on micro-cards by the Lost Cause Press and the Falls City Microcards of Louisville. Louisville is the largest center of micro-card publishing in the United States.

Louisville ranks as one of the nation's leading centers of graphic arts with unusual concentration of letter press and lithograph printing companies and allied industries. There are more than 100 printing firms in Louisville. One of Standard Gravure's five presses is the largest publication rotogravure press in the world.

The Courier-Journal has long ranked among the ten leading newspapers of the country.

Matthew Lyon cast the deciding vote in Congress that made Thomas Jefferson President of the United States.

In Ballard County, Kentucky at a community known as Monkey's Eyebrow is the television broadcasting tower of WPSD-TV of Paducah. This tower is the second highest man made structure in the world, rising to a height of 1650 ft. above the flat country surrounding it.

Flemingsburg has the oldest courthouse in continuous use west of the Alleghenies.

The first Methodist conference west of the Alleghenies was held near Lexington, May 1790, with the arrival in Kentucky of Francis Asbury, the first bishop in Kentucky.

The largest coal tipple in the United States is at Lynch, Kentucky.

There is an office building in Middlesboro, Kentucky that is made of blocks of coal.

The only person sent by parcel post was a girl six years old, sent from Caney, one mile east of Cannel, to Jackson, a distance of twenty-eight miles at a cost of seventeen cents.

* * * *

Kentucky ranks fourth in the nation in the production of fluorspar, and Kentucky, right in the middle of the map of America, with limestone, shale, coal and electric energy has only one cement plant. Kentucky ranks second in the states of the nation in the production of ball clay. It possesses the best to be found in ball, sagger, wad, pottery and other clays that are shipped to plants in almost every state, and the largest ceramic clay pit in the world is located at Mayfield, yet Kentucky uses relatively little of this natural resource in home industries.

Kentucky, rich in the best quality of glass sands in close proximity to natural gas, has only one glass factory, and Kentucky hasn't a single rayon factory.

The first commercial oil well in the world was drilled near Stearns, Kentucky in 1819 while trying to strike salt water. The first American gusher was drilled in Cumberland County, Kentucky in 1828.

First gas distributor west of the Appalachians was Louisville Gas and Electric Company. Gas was supplied to the main and service pipes in Louisville December 25, 1839 and this was the fifth gas works in the United States. In 1840 Louisville became the first city west of the Allegheny Mountains to acquire gas lights. The first public gathering in the world which was lighted by electricity occurred in Louisville in 1883 during the Southern Exposition of Industrial Progress, and President Chester A. Arthur threw the switch. With its 4,600 lamps, it was also the largest single installation of electric lights in the world at that time.

Kentucky ranks 12th in the nation in the production of natural gas, and more than 80 counties in Kentucky have large supplies of natural gas presently available for industrial use.

The Columbia Gas Transmission Company has installed the world's first industrial application of the jet engine at its compressor station in Casey County.

Browning Manufacturing Company at Maysville is the nation's leading producer of V-belt pulleys and other types of transmission belts.

Union Underwear Company which has located a knit goods plant at Campbellsville produces more goods daily than any operation of its kind in the country. Mayfield is the third largest men's clothing making center in the United States. It has three plants, and the Merit Clothing Company in Mayfield is the fourth largest men's clothing factory in the United States.

In addition, firms in the state make electric typewriters, metering devices, packaged seed, flashbulbs, barges, hardware, electric blankets, light bulbs, electric switches, shoes, furniture, bricks and tile, clothing, forgings for aircraft, lighting fixtures, railroad cars, stockings, coke, plastics, anti-freeze, auto batteries, radiators, wooden and paper boxes, canned and frozen foods, diecastings, gasoline, gloves, paper and many others.

Louisville has more industrial jobs than either of the metropolitan areas of Houston or Atlanta, and it is in Louisville, one of the top 25 industrial cities in America, that the following firms, all of them giants in their line, have settled: American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corpoation, the world's largest bathroom equipment producer, the largest of its several plants; Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company, the world's largest single-unit hardware wholesale house; E. I. duPont deNemours and Company, the world's largest neoprene synthtic rubber plant.

One of the latest additions to the growing chemical industry is the Pittsburg Chemical Company near Catlettsburg, costing more than $4,000,000. The Ashland Oil & Refining Company began producing naphthalene and benzene at a new Catlettsburg plant, costing in excess of $5,000,000. This is the world's first plant to produce naphthalene in commercial quantities from petroleum. Situated on the Ohio River in Greenup County, the Hooker Chemical Corporation has a multi-million dollar plant under construction for the manufacture of synthetic phenol.

The only place in the United States where synthetic blood plasma is made is at Calvert City, Kentucky where the General Aniline & Film Corporation makes synthetic blood plasma from acetylene gas generated at this place.

Kentucky in the last fourteen years, since 1948, has had an investment dollar growth in chemicals at double the rate of the national growth. More than $225,000,000 has been invested in forty new and expandd basic chemical plants over a three year period starting in 1959. The chemical production is now the fourth largest industry in Kentucky with 11,000 persons employed in 110 plants. The state stands sixteenth in the field; in 1947 it was twenty-fifth. Calvert City, Kentucky is the fastest-growing center in the chemical industry—there more than $110,000,000 has been invested in new plants in the past decade. The Ashland-Catlettsburg area is becoming nationally known as a chemical center. In a survey of nineteen new chemical plants in July 1960, these in order were the reasons given for their coming to Kentucky: proximity to industrial markets, transportation facilities, proximity to raw materials; industrial water supply, work force, plant location sites, electric power.

Louisville with its seven cigarette-making companies is second in the nation in the production of cigarettes and produces more than 25 of the most popular brands of American-made cigarettes at a rate of 1,000 to 1,600 a minute.

Louisville has 22 paint and varnish factories and is the largest paint and varnish making center in the United States.

Louisville is the second largest center of synthetic rubber manufacturing in the world.

Manufacturing in Kentucky has increasd 135.1% as compared to a 94.5% gain for the nation as a whole since World War II ended. Besides geographical location, Kentucky's natural advantages are trainable labor, excellent transportation, extensive natural and manufactured raw materials, abundant water and power and plant sites. The state is near the heart of industrial America with 68% of the nation's population living within a 500 miles radius. In round figures, 200,000 Kentuckians—trainable, intelligent, men and women—are available for manufacturing jobs. A recent survey of the State's 1,000 largest industries showed that 94% consider their workers as being from average to very high in productivity.

General Tire and Rubber Company which opened a plant at Mayfield in 1960 is the world's most modern tire manufacturing plant and will eventually employ 900 persons. Emerson Electric Company has located its new $2,500,000 plant at Russellville.

The Ashland Works of Armco Steel Corporation which is the second largest manufacturing employer in the State (more than 4,000 workers) is operating a steel-making blast furnace as large as any in the world as its Ashland works. Starting with the erection of a new hot-strip mill in 1953, the company spent $88,000,000 in the next seven years for improvements at the plant. Then, late in 1960, it was announced that a "major portion" of an additional $95,000,000 expansion of company plants would be centered at Ashland.

Thomas Industries, manufacturer of residential, commercial and industrial lighting fixtures which formally opened its national headquarters in Louisville has announced completion of a major addition to its plant in Hopkinsville.

The Union Light, Heat & Power Company is constructing in Kenton County the world's largest liquid propane storage cavern. The Silica Corporation of America is developing 35,000 acres of one of the largest and highest grade silica deposits which is located in Pike County near Elkhorn City. Metal & Thermit Corporation two years ago located a plant at Carrollton to produce dibutylin oxide and other chemicals.

The Square D. Company which started a plant in Lexington in 1957 underwent an expansion over a year ago and in August 1961 announced still another addition which will bring the plant to double its original size and add to the 1,300 work force.

Chicago Telephone Supply Company opened a plant at Paducah in November, 1961. The initial employment was ninety with an expected increase to three hundred. The City of Florence announced the building of a $3,700,000 insulation-board plant to be leased to the Great Lakes Carbon Company. Nearly two hundred jobs will be created.

There is the prospect of a $60,000,000 aluminum-reduction plant near Louisa with the announcement that the Kentucky Aluminum Company had been incorporated and had applied for a $10,400,000 loan from the Area Redevelopment Administration.

Recently the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad announced that its Raceland car shop would build 2,000 new 85-ton hopper coal cars costing $20,000,000. The Monon Railroad plans to build a $2,000,000 Ohio River port at Louisville.

The Ford Motor Company said two additions will be built to its Louisville assembly plant, making it one of the four largest in the company's chain of sixteen plants.

Consolidation of three freight yards near Madisonville and improvements to its Louisville Strawberry Yard, all to cost more than $2,700,000, were announced by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

During 1960, fifty-seven new manufacturing plants announced plans to invest $67,440,126 in Kentucky and to employ 4,753 workers. Also, forty-four existing plants announced $96,973,100 in additional investment and 2,002 employees. During the same year the utilities of Kentucky announced intention to spend $216,000,000 in additions to their generating capacities which makes a total in the calendar year of $380,413,226 in new manufacturing and utility investments which is more than $1,000,000 every day in the year.

At this time projects under way in the electric power field include the world's largest steam power plant being erected by the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Green River near Paradise; a 265,000-kilowatt plant by the Kentucky Power Company on the Big Sandy River near Louisa; a 100,000-kilowatt plant by East Kentucky Rural Electric Co-operative Corporation on Lake Cumberland at Burnside; a 150,000-kilowatt enlargement by the Kentucky Utilities Company of its Brown plant on Herrington Lake; a 265,000-kilowatt expansion of its Cane Run plant by Louisville Gas Electric Company; a 125,000-kilowatt municipal plant at Owensboro and a 130,000-kilowatt hydroelectric installation at Barkley Dam on the lower Cumberland near Paducah.

The Tennessee Valley Authority steam generating plant under construction at Paradise in Muhlenberg County consists of two generating units, each of which will have a 650,000-kilowatt capacity, or a total of 1,300,000-kilowatt capacity. The first unit is scheduled to go into operation in September 1962. The over-all cost of this will be approximately $189,000,000. Each of the units will consume 300 tons of coal per hour, or a total of 600 tons per hour, and in a 24 hour day this plant will use 288 railrad cars of 50 tons each, so that in each year it will consume 5,265,000 tons of coal per year. Soon to be operating at this site will be the world's largest self-powered land vehicle. It is a super-shovel being built to strip the covering earth from coal seams near this steam-generating plant. It can uncover enough coal in a day to heat 7,500 homes for a month. With each pass, the 14,000,000 pound shovel gulps up a third of a million pounds of earth.

To produce steam at this generating plant, 450,000 gallons of water per minute are required. There will be two smokestacks at the Paradise plant; each of them will be forty-five feet higher than the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C. which is 555 ft. high, so that if one of these smokestacks were moved from Paradise to Washington, D. C. and placed alongside the Washington Monument, a man standing on the top of the smokestack would look down forty-five feet to see the top of the Washington Monument.

In a radius of sixty miles of Calvert City, Kentucky, is generated the world's greatest concentration of electric energy.

The cost per unit of producing electric power by burning coal is lower in Kentucky than in any other state except North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. The cost per kilowatt hour in Kentucky is 4.04 mills; in Virginia it is 7.46 mills; in Illinois, 5.48; in Ohio, 5.41; in Indiana, 5.17; in Missouri, 5.15; in Tennessee, 4.69; West Virginia, 4.52, so that the cost per kilowatt hour of producing electricity from coal in Kentucky is .48 of a mill cheaper in Kentucky than in the cheapest adjoining state, and 3.42 mills cheaper than in the highest adjoining state.

Kentucky is third in the states of the Union in the production of coal, producing 80,000,000 tons per year, but coal by-products are almost conspicuous by their absence although a coke plant has recently been built at Calvert City.

The West Kentucky Coal Company at Madisonville is the third largest coal mining firm in the nation.

Less than 4% of Kentucky's coal has been mined and approximately 119 billion tons remain to be mined.

Private and public supplies of electricity at present total more than 3,200,000 kilowatts; new generating plants under way will add another 1,976,000 kilowatts to the supply by 1963 while plants with a capacity of 495,000 kilowatts are in the planning stage. Kentucky's electric power capacity is just one of the reasons why the State's industry is growing at a rate of 43% greater than in the nation as a whole. In other words, that is why Kentucky is one of the fastest growing industrial states. Since 1946 more than $2,500,000,000 has been invested in new and enlarged plants and more than 60,000 new jobs have been created. It presently has more than 3,000 industries, large and small, and there are 170,000 employees, not including mining, touching the lives of every resident.

Kentucky industries are not all monsters in size, nor is the average plant the only one of its kind in the nation or world. As a matter of fact, two-thirds of all manufacturing concerns in the State hire fewer than 100 persons, and only four of the entire lot have more than 3,000 workers. Nevertheless, in the last two years, 18 of the 500 largest corporations in the United States have located new manufacturing plants in Kentucky, and according to Fortune Magazine, of the 500 big companies (excluding public utilities, transportation companies and foreign industrial companies) 98 have plants in Kentucky. Some of the industrial giants with Kentucky plants listed by Fortune are: American Bakeries, American Can, American Radiator, American Tobacco, Anaconda Copper, Armco Steel, Armour, Ashland Oil, Beatrice Foods, Borden's, Carnation Milk, Chemetron, Corning Glass, Crucible Steel, duPont, Emerson Electric, Flintkote, Ford, Foremost Dairies, General Aniline and Film, General Electric, General Mills, General Telephone, General Tire, B. F. Goodrich, W. R. Grace, Inland Steel, IBM, International Harvester, International Paper, International Shoe, Koppers, several tobacco companies, numerous distillery companies, National Lead, Olin Mathieson, Peabody Coal, Pennsalt, Pet Milk, Procter and Gamble, Quaker Oats, Ralston Purina, Reynolds Metals, St. Regis Paper, Spencer Chemical, Standard Brands, Standard Oil, Stauffer Concrete, Stokely Van Camp, Sunshine Biscuits, Swift, Cudahy, Textron, Union Carbide, U. S. Steel and Westinghouse.

In September 1961, as compared with the previous year, Kentucky and Rhode Island tied for first place in registering the nation's largest percentage increase in personal income. For the first nine months of 1961, Kentucky was fourth in the national in personal income gain. Only three states—Colorado, Hawaii and Montana—topped Kentucky and the state with the greatest increase, Hawaii, was only 1.2% in front of Kentucky. Kentucky's rate of growth in personal income in 1961 was double the national average. The increase over 1960 amounted to 8.0%.

In the first part of 1961, building activity in Kentucky expanded much more rapidly than in the rest of the nation. An industrial analysis reported that total United States constructon contracts awarded in the first half of 1961 showed a gain of 4% over the comparable period last year. But Kentucky contracts in the first five months of 1961 raced 63% ahead of the year-earlier total. During this period contracts totaling $220,692,000 were awarded. Heavy-engineering contracts in Kentucky were up 277% at just over $112,010,000.

For future business development, the State of Kentucky, the University of Kentucky, United States Dpartment of Agriculture and the Kellogg Foundation are offering technical assistance of a team of experts on resource development projects in Eastern Kentucky areas. The administration and research building at the Spindletop Research Institute is now under construction in Lexington. It will concentrate on applied industrial research for the advancement of Kentucky's economy.

Kentucky recently became the first state to gain the right to regulate atomic energy licenses giving it a tremendous opportunity to attract such industry to the state.

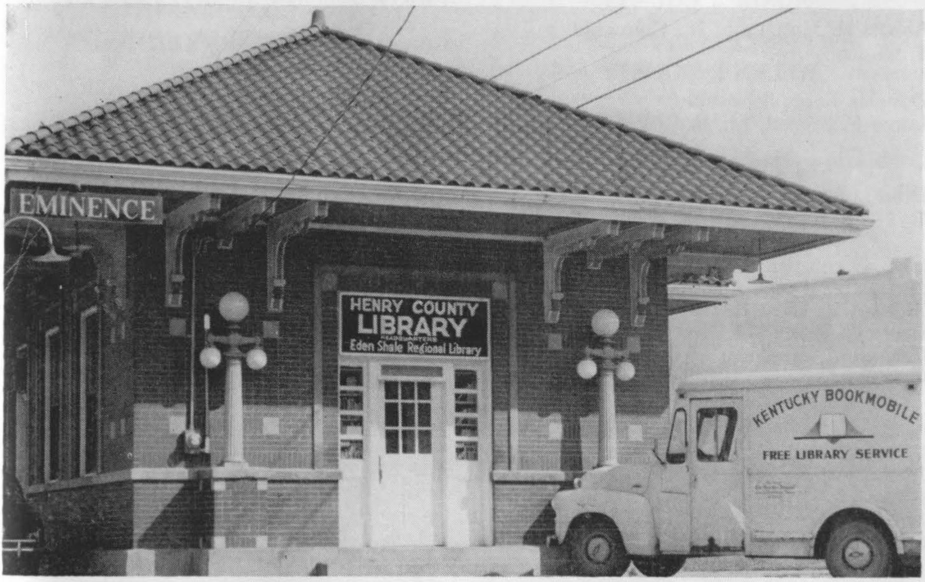
Kentucky now ranks third in the Southeastern states in number of communities with approved "workable programs" for urban renewal. Kentucky presently has fifty-two out of the region's two hundred and fifty-one. In 1959, Kentucky ranked sixth.

Kentucky was the first state to be completely mapped topographically on a modern large scale. Every square inch of Kentucky is covered by topographical maps (scale 1:24,000) and vertical aerial photographs. This is the largest Federal-State geological mapping program in theUnited States.

A privately managed and privately financed lending corporation has been organized in Kentucky with $3,500,000 of capital, and the Kentucky Industrial Finance Authority, a State agency, has been implemented with a $2,000,000 revolving fund for working with local agencies in industrial sub-divisions and building.

Kentucky offers five plans through which industry may finance new plants or expansion. Some other states offer one or two plans, a few as many as three. Experts have said that these plans give Kentucky every industrial financing technique that it could conceivably need. No other uncrowded state or one with so many areas perfectly suited for plant sites, is as close as Kentucky to so many customers as well as to so many of industry's raw materials and components, and no other state offers as diverse plans for financing development.

By a national mas-media advertising program the State calls the nation's attention to Kentucky's recreational areas and facilities (Kentucky now offers tourists one of the finest vacation spots in the United States) and its improved highways. An additional campaign tells business leaders of Kentucky's industrial advantages through advertisements appearing in Business Week, Dun's Review, Factory, Journal of Commerce, U. S. News and World Report, Wall Street Journal, Kentucky Business, Fortune, and Industrial Development.


EMINENCE
HENRY COUNTY
LIBRARY
HEADQUARTERS
Eden Shale Regional Library
KENTUCKY BOOKMOBILE
FREE LIBRARY SERVICE

Throughout Kentucky, public library and Bookmobile service is becoming increasingly available in areas which previously had no access to good reading material. Spearheading the operation is the Kentucky Department of Libraries, headquartered in Frankfort, which now has 10 library regions comprising 51 Kentucky counties.

These regions stretch from the Kentucky-West Virginia line in the east to the Mississippi River in Western Kentucky.

The Bookmobile program began in 1953 when the first of the unique vehicles and a large collection of books were donated by a group of Kentucky citizens for use in the state, under the supervision of the Library Extension Division.

In July 1962 the Division became the Kentucky Department of Libraries. Miss Margaret Willis heads the Department, holding the title of State Librarian.

SPEAKERS BUREAU

The following attorneys have volunteered their services to speak before any school, civic, fraternal, patriotic or religious group. They may be contacted directly by phone or letter for any occasion.

ADAIR 3 COUNTY
Robert H. Hutchison, Jr., Columbia

ALLEN 2 COUNTY
Douglas Keen, Scottsville
James S. Secrest, Sr., Scottsville

ANDERSON 3 COUNTY
Ollie J. Bowen, Lawrenceburg

BARREN 3 COUNTY
Uhel O. Barrickman, Glasgow
Charles E. Boles, Glasgow
Richard L. Garnett, Glasgow
Louie B. Nunn, Glasgow
Carroll M. Redford, Glasgow
Carroll M. Redford, Jr., Glasgow

BELL 7 COUNTY
Thomas Z. Board, Middlesboro
H. Kelly Clore, Box 271, Pineville
Glenn W. Denham, Box 617, Middlesboro
James C. Helton, Box 749, Pineville
Grant F. Knuckles, Pineville
Paris V. Swinford, Box 271, Pineville

BOONE 6 COUNTY
Robert F. Greene, Box 1, Burlington
Wm. P. McEvoy, Florence
Asa M. Rouse, Walton

BOURBON 5 COUNTY
W. T. Baldwin, Paris
William Blanton, Paris

BOYD 7 COUNTY
James A. Anderson, 2441 Forest Ave., Ashland
Baxter Arnett, 707 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Ashland
William B. Arthur, 1809 Winchester Ave., Ashland
Thomas Burchett, Ashland
Thomas Burchett, Jr., Ashland
Robert T. Caldwell, Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Ashland
James E. Cooper, 908 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Ashland
Clarence Creech, 1111 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Ashland
R. D. Davis, Ashland
Wm. Edward Fanning, Box 226, Ashland
James L. Ford, Prof. Arts Bldg., Ashland
Calvin R. Gearhart, 2945 Hackworth St., Ashland
Porter M. Gray, Ashland
Chas. R. Holbrook, Jr., 3717 Peach Tree Rd., Ashland
Gillard B. Johnson, Jr., 1102 Second Natl. Bank, Ashland
Harold Eugene Kelley, 16th St., at Central Ave., Ashland
Max Lively, 802 Second Natl. Bank, Ashland
Chesley A. Lycan, Ashland
Frank C. Malin, 500 Prof. Arts Bldg., Ashland
Arloe W. Mayne, 117 Mt. Savage Drive, Ashland
Ira M. Nickell, Box 226, Ashland
Thos. E. Phipps, 503 Prof. Arts. Bldg., Ashland
Watt M. Prichard, Ashland
Herbert L. Rose, P. O. Box 226, Ashland
Charles S. Sinnette, 1113 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Box 667, Ashland
William L. Steele, 410 Kitchen Bldg., Ashland
Howard Van Antwerp III, Ashland
J. C. Vigor, Ashland
John Paul Ward, Ashland Oil & Refining Co., Ashland
Eldon Leroy Webb, 400 Professional Bldg., Ashland
David O. Welch, 1102 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Ashland
Robert P. Woods, P. O. Box 128, Ashland

BOYLE 5 COUNTY
S. R. Cheek, Jr., Danville
Jas. F. Clay, Danville
Pierce Lively, Danville
Henry V. Pennington II, Danville
James G. Sheehan, Jr., Danville
J. L. Ward, Danville

BULLITT 3 COUNTY
J. D. Buckman, Jr., Shepherdsville
T. C. Carroll, Shepherdsville
Tom B. Givhan, Shepherdsville

BUTLER 2 COUNTY
A. J. Bratcher, Morgantown
Bennett F. Bratcher, Morgantown
Otis White, Morgantown

CALDWELL 1 COUNTY
Edw. H. Johnstone, Princeton
Wm. E. Lamb, Princeton
J. Gordon Lisanby, Princeton
J. L. Quertermous, P. O. Box 187, Princeton

CALLOWAY 1 COUNTY

John A. Gregory, Jr., Murray
James M. Lassiter, Murray
George E. Overbey, Sr., Murray
Waylon F. Rayburn, Murray

CAMPBELL 6 COUNTY

Frank V. Benton III, 700 Newport Finance Bldg., Newport
Henry J. Cook, 9 E. Fourth St., Newport
Carl H. Ebert, Lawyers Bldg., Newport
Lambert L. Hehl, Jr., 401 York St., Newport
Stanley C. Moebus, Lawyers Bldg., Newport
George T. Muehlenkamp, 301 Finance Bldg., Newport
Lorimer W. Scott, Lawyers Bldg., Newport
Donald C. Wintersheimer, 408 Clark St., Bellevue

CARTER 6 COUNTY

Sam F. Kibbey, Grayson

CASEY 3 COUNTY

John W. Murphy, Jr., Liberty

CHRISTIAN 1 COUNTY

John O. Hardin, Hopkinsville
John O. Hardin, III, Hopkinsville
M. C. Keith, Hopkinsville
Alfred A. Naff, 601½ S. Main St., Hopkinsville
Wendell Harmon Rorie, Hopkinsville
Ira D. Smith, Hopkinsville
J. Thomas Soyars, Hopkinsville

CLARK 7 COUNTY

R. R. Craft, Winchester
J. Marshall McCann, Jr., Winchester
Rodney J. Thompson, Winchester
Beverly White, Winchester

CRITTENDEN 1 COUNTY

W. Johnson Postlethweight, Marion
David H. Postlethweighte, Marion
Chas. W. Runyan, Marion
B. M. Westberry, Marion

DAVIESS 2 COUNTY

William G. Craig, Owensboro
Dan M. Griffith, Jr., Owensboro
John S. Hager, Masonic Bldg., Owensboro
Thomas J. Hennessy, Owensboro
William E. Rummage, 321 W. Fourth St., Owensboro
Robert M. Short, 321 W. Fourth St., Owensboro
George S. Wilson III, 1649 Griffith Ave., Owensboro
William L. Wilson, Masonic Bldg., Owensboro

EDMONSON 2 COUNTY

T. H. Demunbrun, Brownsville

ESTILL 7 COUNTY

Thos. D. Shumate, Irvine

FAYETTE 5 COUNTY

John C. Anggelis, 300-2 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Lexington
James E. Banahan, 130 E. Vine St., Lexington
John B. Breckinridge, Commonwealth of Kentucky, Frankfort
John Y. Brown, Security Trust Bldg., Lexington
Leer Buckley, 115 W. Short St., Lexington
John W. Core, 376 Cochran Road, Lexington
Frank G. Gilliam 706 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Lexington
Willard M. Hamblin, 315 Dudley Road, Lexington
Darrell B. Hancock, Suite 315 Warren Bldg., Lexington
Clinton M. Harbison, 712 Security Trust Bldg., Lexington
Kent P. Hollingsworth, 1506 Beacon Hill, Lexington
Ben L. Kessinger, Jr.,
W. L. Matthews, Jr., College of Law, Univ. of Ky., Lexington
N. Mitchell Meade, 725 Rose St., Lexington
James B. Miniard, 705 Central Bank Bldg. Lexington
Herbert D. Sledd, 601 Security Trust Bldg., Lexington
Alvin B. Trigg, 600 Security Trust Bldg., Lexington
Robert J. Turley, 503 First Federal Bldg., Lexington

FRANKLIN 5 COUNTY

E. G. Davis, Jr., P. O. Box 404, Frankfort
Ben B. Fowler, 506 McClure Bldg., Frankfort
H. H. Harned, Secy., Kentucky State Bar, Frankfort
Chas. L. Hobson, 215 St. Clair St., Frankfort
William E. Johnson, McClure Bldg., Frankfort
Robert L. Montague, III, 186 Sunset Dr., Frankfort

FULTON 1 COUNTY

Jas. H. Warren, Fulton

GRANT 6 COUNTY

Ottis P. Lanter, Williamstown
Raymond R. Vincent, Williamstown

GRAVES 1 COUNTY
L. M. Tipton Reed, Mayfield
Ewing Farland Robbins, Mayfield
Henry Jack Wilson, Mayfield

GRAYSON 2 COUNTY
Thos. H. Cubbage, Leitchfield

GREEN 3 COUNTY
Morris Butler, Greensburg

GREENUP 6 COUNTY
J. D. Atkinson, Greenup
J. D. Atkinson, Jr., Greenup
P. Joan Skaggs, Box 216, Russell

HARDIN 3 COUNTY
James M. Collier, 320 Meadow Ln., Elizabethtown
W. Burton Cowley, Box 242, Elizabethtown
Jas. T. Hatcher, Elizabethtown
Paul M. Lewis, Elizabethtown

HARLAN 7 COUNTY
Edward G. Hill, Harlan

HARRISON 6 COUNTY
John P. Lair, Cynthiana
John M. Swinford, 440 E. Pike St., Cynthiana

HART 3 COUNTY
Chas. R. Richardson, Munfordsville

HENDERSON 2 COUNTY
Benjamin C. Cubbage, Jr., Henderson
Gross C. Lindsay, Henderson
Doran E. Perdue, Henderson
L. Allen Rhoads, Henderson
William L. Sullivan, Henderson
Charles B. West, Jr., 134 S. Water St., Henderson

HENRY 5 COUNTY
Louis T. Peniston, Turners Station

HOPKINS 1 COUNTY
Frank D. Berry, Madisonville
Richard L. Frymire, Jr., 124 W. Broadway, Madisonville
James F. Gordon, 123 E. Center St., Madisonville
Laurence T. Gordon, Madisonville
Maubert R. Mills, 123 E. Center St., Madisonville
Frederick E. Nichols, Madisonville
Thomas B. Spain, 123 E. Center St., Madisonville
Albert W. Spenard, Fowler Bldg., Madisonville
C. J. Waddill, Jr., Madisonville

JEFFERSON 4 COUNTY
Stuart E. Alexander, Jr., 310 West Liberty, Louisville 2
Thomas A. Ballantine, Jr., Ky. Home Life Bldg., Louisville
Daniel B. Boone, 412 Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville 2
Raymond F. Bossmeyer, 511 Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville 2
John Y. Brown, Jr., 3201 Tates Creek Pike, Lexington
Randolph A. Brown, 906 Ky. Home Life Bldg., Louisville 2
Thos. W. Burks, Jr., 310 W. Liberty St., Louisville 2
Oldham Clarke, 1112 Ky. Home Life Bldg., Louisville 2
Marlow W. Cook, 421 W. Market St., Louisville
Ben T. Cooper, Ky. Home Life Bldg., Louisville 2
H. Curtis Craig, 311 W. Chestnut, Louisville 2
Edward A. Dodd, 515 Marion E. Taylor Bldg., Louisville 2
Frank J. Dougherty, Jr., 1603 Ky. Home Life Bldg., Louisville
Marshall P. Eldred, 301 W. Main St., Louisville 2
Victor W. Ewen, 1405 Commonwealth Bldg., Louisville 2
J. Elliot Flanery, Department of Insurance, Frankfort
John A. Fulton, Kentucky Home Life Bldg., Louisville
A. R. Hellmann, 1503 Ky. Home Life Bldg., Louisville 2
Laurence E. Higgins, 608 Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville 2
Ed P. Jackson, Jr., 406 Marion E. Taylor Bldg., Louisville 2
Ephraim K. Lawrence, Jr., 1000 Center Bldg., Louisville 2
Ralph H. Logan, 506 W. Jefferson, Louisville 2
Daniel P. Marshall, Jr., 209 S. Fifth St., Louisville 2
Maria C. Meuter, 4818 Southern Parkway, Louisville 14
Jack E. Mudd, 601 Republic Bldg., Louisville 2
Joesph P. Pike, 231 W. Main St., Louisville 2
J. Raine, 1422 Ky. Home Life Bldg., Louisville 2
Guy C. Shearer, 401 Republic Bldg., Louisville 2
Robert L. Sloss, 300 Marion E. Taylor Bldg., Louisville 2
William B. Stansbury, 2903 Cambridge Village, Louisville 7
Raymond C. Stephenson, Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville 2

Joseph E. Stopher, 1614 Ky. Home Life Bldg., Louisville 2
Marlin M. Volz, U. of L. School, Louisville
Wilson W. Wyatt, Lt. Governor, Commonwealth of Ky., Frankfort

JOHNSON 7 COUNTY

Robert B. Harrington, Paintsville
William A. Johnson, Paintsville
Bobby E. Mullins, Paintsville
George C. Perry III, Paintsville
Eugene C. Rice, Chandler Bldg., College St., Paintsville
J. K. Wells, Paintsville

KENTON 6 COUNTY

Charles S. Adams, 402 First Nat. Bank, Covington
William Harvey Bixler, 1597 Marcella Drive, Covington
G. Wayne Bridges, 219 Garrard St., Covington
R. G. Bryson, Kenton Court House, Covington
Francis P. Burke, Covington Trust Bldg., Covington
Robert C. Cetrulo, Lawyers Bldg., Covington
Andrew W. Clark, Covington Trust Bldg., Covington
John Diskin, Lawyers Bldg., Covington
Jno. H. Klette, Jr., Lawyers Bldg., Covington
John Arthur Kohrman, 711 Coppin Bldg., Covington
Robert O. Lukowsky, 305 Covington Trust Bldg., Covington
John J. O'Hara, Lawyers Bldg., Covington
Robert E. Ruberg, Lawyers Bldg., Covington
Stuard S. Wegener, 239 Court St., Covington
Lawrence D. Wichmann, 219 Garrard, Covington
Robert E. Wohlwender, 708 Coppin Bldg., Covington
Wilbert L. Ziegler, Covington Trust Bldg., Covington

KNOTT 7 COUNTY

John Chris Cornett, Hindman
Clark Pratt, Hindman

KNOX 7 COUNTY

Herman M. Tye, Barbourville

LARUE 3 COUNTY

Lewis H. Mather, Hodgenville

LAUREL 7 COUNTY

William A. Hamm, London
Robt. Lee Milby, London
B. Robert Stivers, Box 326, London

LAWRENCE 7 COUNTY

Eldred E. Adams, Louisa

LETCHER 7 COUNTY

Stephen Combs, Jr., Whitesburg
Emmett G. Fields, Whitesburg
J. L. Hays, Whitesburg
Stanley R. Hogg, Whitesburg

LINCOLN 5 COUNTY

Cabell D. Francis, Stanford
Thomas J. Hill, Stanford
Pat D. Rankin, Stanford

LIVINGSTON 1 COUNTY

R. L. Myre, Jr., Smithland

LOGAN 2 COUNTY

Joe S. Wheeler, Jr., Russellville

LYON 1 COUNTY

James E. Story, Kuttawa

McCRACKEN 1 COUNTY

Richard R. Bryan, Paducah
William B. Byrd, 501 Citizens Bank, Paducah
Julian M. Carroll, 915 Citizens Bank Bldg., Paducah
Frank F. Davis, Citizens Bank & Trust Bldg., Paducah
C. Warren Eaton, Paducah
Tom Garrett, 204 Guthrie Bldg., Paducah
Francis T. Goheen, Paducah
Joe J. Grace, Guthrie Bldg., Paducah
Fred H. Grimes, Jr., 311 Citizens Bank Bldg., Paducah
Robert C. Manchester, 901 Citizens Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Paducah
James E. Moore, Paducah
R. L. Myre, Paducah
R. C. Roberts, Paducah
Adrian H. Terrell, Citizens Savings Bank, Paducah
T. S. Waller, Paducah
Henry O. Whitlow, Paducah
Chas. A. Williams, 17th & Broadway, Paducah
Victor Yaffe, Citizens Bank, Paducah

McLEAN 2 COUNTY

Kenneth N. Ragland, Calhoun

MADISON 5 COUNTY

James S. Chenault, Richmond
Charles R. Coy, Richmond
Hugh O. Porter, Richmond
Stanley Powell, Powell Bldg., Berea
George C. Robbins, Richmond
George T. Ross, Richmond

MARION 3 COUNTY

Robert M. Spragens, Lebanon

MARSHALL 1 COUNTY

A. Joe Asher, Benton
Boyce Clayton, Benton
Pal G. Howard, Benton
Earl T. Osborne, Benton

MARTIN 7 COUNTY

Earle Cassady, Inez
Wm. R. McCoy, Jr., Inez

MASON 6 COUNTY

John A. Breslin, Jr., Maysville
D. B. Coughlin, Maysville

MEADE 2 COUNTY

William A. Lamkin, Jr., Brandenburg

MERCER 5 COUNTY

W. Earl Dean, Harrodsburg
W. A. Wickliffe, Jr., Harrodsburg

METCALFE 3 COUNTY

C. R. Walden, Edmonton

MONROE 2 COUNTY

Jas. C. Carter, Jr., Tompkinsville
Paul Carter, Tompkinsville

MONTGOMERY 7 COUNTY

Francis C. Bryan, Mt. Sterling
John J. Winn, Mt. Sterling

MUHLENBERG 1 COUNTY

Wm. P. Donan, Greenville
Tobe Gish, Central City
Arthur T. Iler, Central City
Billy R. Paxton, Rt. 2, Central City
Robert E. Vick, Greenville

NELSON 3 COUNTY

John S. Kelley, Bardstown

NICHOLAS 6 COUNTY

Roger C. Womack, Carlisle

OLDHAM 3 COUNTY

Thomas F. Manby, La Grange

OWEN 5 COUNTY

James R. Ford, Owenton

OWSLEY 7 COUNTY

W. Clay Robinson, Booneville

PERRY 7 COUNTY

Barney W. Baker, Hazard
Maxwell P. Barret, Hazard
Tolbert Combs, Hazard
J. W. Craft, Jr., Hazard
W. E. Faulkner, Hazard
Herbert Hoover Haynes, Hazard
Calvin N. Manis, Hazard
C. W. Napier, Jr., Hazard
W. W. Reeves, Hazard
Bruce Stephens, Jr., Hazard
Don A. Ward, Hazard
Courtney C. Wells, Hazard

PIKE 7 COUNTY

Jean L. Auxier, Pikeville
Edward R. Hays, Pikeville
Edgar N. Venters, Pikeville

PULASKI 3 COUNTY

Viley O. Blackburn, Somerset

ROBERTSON 6 COUNTY

G. A. Famularo, Mt. Olivet

ROCKCASTLE 5 COUNTY

Jas. W. Lambert, Mt. Vernon

ROWAN 6 COUNTY

Geo. I. Cline, Morehead

RUSSELL 3 COUNTY

Leonard E. Wilson, Jamestown

SCOTT 5 COUNTY

Thomas K. Shuff, Georgetown

SHELBY 3 COUNTY

B. B. Davis, Shelbyville
Ted L. Igleheart, Shelbyville

SIMPSON 2 COUNTY

Joe P. Clark, Franklin
S. R. McCracken, Jr., Franklin
Roy L. Steers, Franklin

SPENCER 3 COUNTY

Gladys C. Williams, Taylorsville

TODD 2 COUNTY

Geo. S. Boone, Elkton
N. Everett Frey, Elkton

TRIGG 1 COUNTY

Ben B. Wright, Cadiz

UNION 1 COUNTY

E. R. Morton, Morganfield
Ben B. Stockton, Jr., Morganfield
William T. Wathen, Morganfield
J. Quentin Wesley, Morganfield

WARREN 2 COUNTY

William E. Allender, 943 College St., Bowling Green
Reginald Lee Ayers, 1014 E. 11th St., Bowling Green
Chester I. Bays, Davenport Bldg., Bowling Green
Chas. R. Bell, Bowling Green
George B. Boston, Bowling Green
R. M. Coleman, Bowling Green
Joseph C. Covington, Bowling Green
B. G. Davidson, Bowling Green
Parker W. Duncan, 943 College St., Bowling Green
Charles E. English, 511 E. 10th St., Bowling Green
J. David Francis, 511 E. 10th St., Bowling Green
Wm. Marshall Funk, Bowling Green
Joe S. Garman, Bowling Green
Ernest R. Gregory, 943 State St., Bowling Green
Basil W. Griffin, Jr., 943 College St., Bowling Green
Max B. Harlin, Jr., Bowling Green
Thos. W. Hines, Bowling Green
Paul R. Huddleston, 1032 College St., Bowling Green
G. Duncan Milliken, Jr., Bowling Green
John M. Milliken, Bowling Green
Jerry Lee Moore, 437 E. 10th St., Bowling Green
J. T. Orendorf, Bowling Green
Joe B. Orr, Bowling Green
William J. Paker, Box 494, Bowling Green
Charles H. Reynolds, Route 3, Bowling Green
Dandridge F. Walton, Bowling Green
August Winkenhofer, Jr., Bowling Green

WEBSTER 1 COUNTY

W. Fred Hume, Providence
Jerry W. Nall, Dixon
L. C. Stephens, Dixon
Damon A. Vaughn, Dixon

WHITLEY 7 COUNTY

Joe S. Feather, Williamsburg
H. M. Sutton, Corbin

WOODFORD 5 COUNTY

Thomas E. O'Shaughnessy, Versailles

State Bar Committees, 1962-1963

(Effective from April 1, 1962)

Terms expire:
1. April 1, 1963; 2. April 1, 1964; 3. April 1, 1965.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE

Frank Malin, Ashland
William E. Johnson, Frankfort

1. L. A. Faurest, Elizabethtown
2. Robert F. Houlihan, Lexington
3. William P. Donan, Greenville
1. Fred Redwine, Pikeville
2. Val A. House, Scottsville
3. Joe B. Helm, Louisville

BAR JOURNAL COMMITTEE

Carl H. Ebert, Newport
Ted L. Igleheart, Shelbyville

1. Michael J. Clare, Louisville
2. Charles Landrum, Lexington
3. Paul Lewis, Elizabethtown
1. John Kohrman, Covington
2. Tom Soyars, Jr., Hopkinsville
3. Harold E. Kelley, Ashland

CONVENTION COMMITTEE

E. Gaines Davis, Jr., Frankfort
Marlin M. Volz, Louisville

1. Thomas A. Ballantine, Jr., Louisville
2. Victor W. Ewen, Louisville
2. Guy Duerson, Berea
3. Donald P. Moloney, Lexington
1. R. H. Hutchinson, Columbia
2. Tom Gates, Louisville
2. Duard Weldon, Georgetown
3. Alvin B. Trigg, Lexington

CRIMINAL CODE COMMITTEE

Maubert R. Mills, Madisonville
John Y. Brown, Lexington

1. Roy Moreland, Lexington
2. Frank E. Haddad, Jr., Louisville
3. Salem Moody, Richmond
1. A. C. Russell, Louisville
2. Shelby Howard, Hodgenville
3. L. M. T. Reed, Mayfield

DISTRICT BAR COMMITTEE

Andrew W. Clark, Covington

1. Frances T. Goheen, Paducah
2. Francis C. Bryan, Mt. Sterling
3. Charles Coy, Richmond
1. Eugene Royce, Maysville
2. Maria C. Meuter, Louisville
3. J. Reid Caudill, Bowling Green

ETHICS COMMITTEE

Beverly White, Winchester
Charles A. Williams, Paducah

1. Tom B. Givhan, Shepherdsville
2. James G. Sheehan, Danville
3. Fred Grimes, Paducah

1. Doran Perdue, Henderson
2. William Kiel, Louisville
3. Henry J. Cook, Newport

JUDICIAL SELECTION COMMITTEE

Adrian H. Terrell, Paducah
Amos H. Eblen, Lexington

1. C. R. Walden, Edmonton
2. C. J. Waddill, Madisonville
3. John Fulton, Louisville

1. Morton J. Holbrook, Owensboro
2. Pierce Lively, Danville
3. Grant F. Knuckles, Pineville

LAW DAY COMMITTEE

Ollie J. Bowen, Lawrenceburg
Richard W. Iler, Louisville

1. Farland Robbins, Mayfield
2. Grover Baldwin, Paris
3. Robert E. Ruberg, Covington

1. John S. Cary, Burkesville
2. John C. Lovett, Benton
3. Eldred E. Adams, Louisa

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Maxey B. Harlin, Bowling Green
Daniel P. Marshall, Jr., Louisville

1. Thomas S. Dawson, Louisville
2. R. V. Goodlett, Frankfort
3. William L. Matthews, Lexington

1. Fred G. Francis, Prestonsburg
2. Marlin M. Volz, Louisville
3. Porter Gray, Ashland

TRIAL COMMITTEE

William E. Rummage, Owensboro

1. Carroll Redford, Glasgow
1. Paul Carter, Tompkinsville
2. G. A. Famularo, Mt. Olivet
2. Fred M. Goldberg, Louisville
3. Harry B. Miller, Lexington
3. James P. Hanratty, Hopkinsville
3. Wells Lovett, Owensboro

1. James F. Clay, Danville
1. J. Milton Luker, London
2. Edward R. Hays, Pikeville
2. C. C. McConnell, Louisville
3. Tom O'Shaughnessy, Versailles
3. David Reed, Paducah
3. John B. Milliken, Bowling Green

LEGISLATVIE COMMITTEE

T. C. Carroll, Shepherdsville
Wilson W. Wyatt, Louisville

Tom Garrett, Paducah
George E. Overbey, Murray
Frederick E. Nichols, Madisonville
Rex A. Logan, Smiths Grove
Richard L. Garnett, Glasgow
Lambert Hehl, Jr., Fort Thomas
J. D. Buckman, Shepherdsville
James S. Ware, So. Fort Mitchell
Scott Miller, Jr., Louisville
Burnis Martin, Prestonsburg
Martin J. Duffy, Jr., Louisville
Noah J. Geveden, Wickliffe
Julian M. Carroll, Paducah
Virgil Smith, Princeton

James Holloran, Sturgis
Richard L. Frymire, Jr., Madisonville
Louis G. Kirtley, Owensboro
Samuel R. McCracken, Franklin
George J. Ellis, Jr., Glasgow
Charles E. Gaines, Louisville
John Y. Brown, Lexington
R. P. Moloney, Lexington
John Swinford, Cynthiana
Louis T. Peniston, New Castle
L. H. Nicholls, Greenup
T. J. Hill, Stanford
Leonard E. Wilson, Jamestown

UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE COMMITTEE

B. L. Kessinger, Jr., Lexington
William B. Stansbury, Louisville

1. Charles S. Gray, Louisville
2. John S. Moremen, III, Owensboro
3. B. M. Westberry, Marion

1. Robert M. Spragens, Lebanon
2. Richard L. Garnett, Glasgow
3. Jean Auxier, Pikeville
3. Robert O. Lukowsky, Covington

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Marshall P. Eldred, Louisville
Gladys S. Williams, Taylorsville
Curtis Craig, Louisville

1. Daniel B. Boone, Louisville
2. Eugene Wiggins, Richmond
3. Robert J. Turley, Lexington

1. J. T. Hatcher, Elizabethtown
2. James G. Wheeler, Paducah
3. Frank V. Benton, III, Newport

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Anthony Hellmann, Louisville

Charles Adams, Somerset
William B. Byrd, Paducah
William A. Johnson, Paintsville
Hayden Edwards, Louisville
Thomas E. Gates, Louisville
Darrell B. Hancock, Lexington
Daniel P. Marshall, Jr., Louisville

William Matthews, Lexington
John W. McKenzie, Ashland
William A. Rice, Harlan
Robert E. Ruberg, Covington
Marlin M. Volz, Louisville
Samuel Milner, Lexington

FEE SCHEDULE COMMITTEE

William L. Wilson, Owensboro
Michael A. Rowaday, Winchester

1. Edw. H. Johnstone, Princeton
2. George Boston, Bowling Green
3. H. M. Grigsby, Springfield

1. Randolph Brown, Louisville
2. John G. Atchison, Jr., Lexington
3. William P. McEvoy, Florence

KENTUCKY STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

Quarterly Treasurer's Report

April 1, 1962 to June 30, 1962

RECEIPTS

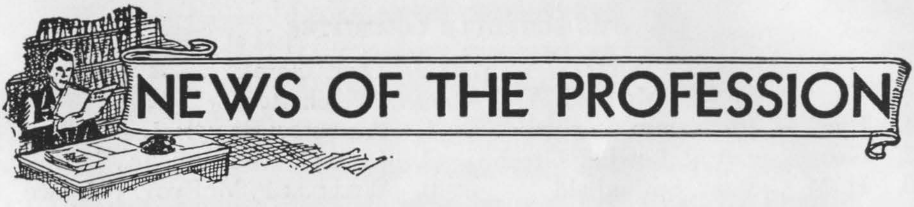
Cash in Bank	$ 765.58
Dues	492.00
Advertising	1,015.50
Interest	337.50
Costs	250.00
Subscriptions	36.00
Miscellaneous	18,000.00
Roster	25.00
Convention	8,086.64
Total	$29,008.22

DISBURSEMENTS

Bar Journal	$ 6,810.65
Salaries	4,993.58
Commissioner's Expense	899.65
Postage and Printing	451.69
Disciplinary Expense	566.20
Convention Expense	11,654.19
Secretary Expense	434.63
General Counsel Expense	970.07
Phones and Miscellaneous	828.66
Office Supplies	887.62
District Meeting Expense	181.38
President Expense	495.90
Total	$29,174.22
Cash in Bank, June 30, 1962	$—166.00
Surplus	12,000.00

Dues Paid to September 1, 1962–3,831

Respectfully submitted,
H. H. HARNED



NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

The law firm of **Smith, Reed** and **Leary,** of Frankfort, was changed on July 1, 1962, to **Smith, Reed, Yessin** and **Davis;** the members of the firm now being **Clifford E. Smith, Clyde E. Reed, Rudy Yessin** and **E. Gaines Davis, Jr.** The offices of the firm remain at the same place on the sixth floor of the McClure Building.

Joseph J. Leary, formerly of the firm of **Smith, Reed** and **Leary,** will open his own law office on St. Clair Street in Frankfort.

On May 25 and 26, Vice-President **Raymond C. Stephenson,** Secretary **H. H. Harned,** General Counsel **N. Mitchell Meade,** of the Kentucky Bar; **Jack E. Mudd,** President, **Mrs. Walter F. Meuter,** Secretary, and **William B. Stansbury** of the Louisville Bar, and **Robert E. Rice** of the Lexington Bar, attended the ABA Unauthorized Practice Seminar held in New York.

During May and June, the Secretary and General Counsel of the Association held meetings with members of the Bar in Winchester, Paintsville, Ashland, Maysville, Covington, Frankfort, Louisville, Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Murray, Mayfield, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, and Bowling Green. The purpose of the meetings was for the discussion of Unauthorized Practice Problems, Public Relations Program, and Bar Journal Advertising. A color film, furnished by the Division of Tourist and Travel in the Department of Public Information, was shown at the meetings.

James B. Stewart, formerly a law clerk with the Court of Appeals and Assistant Attorney General with the Kentucky Department of Highways, has recently become an associate with the firm of **White** and **McCann,** Winchester. Members of the firm are **Beverly White** and **Marshall McCann.**

John Ward, formerly Assistant Attorney General with the Departments of Revenue and Highways, and later appointed Senior Trial Attorney in the office of solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor in Washington, has opened an office for the general practice of law at 310½ West Main Street, Danville.

Will Tom Wathen and **J. Quentin Westley,** Morganfield, have moved their office to 110 East Main Street.

Virginia R. Collins, Louisville, formerly with the Department of Revenue, has changed her address to 2210 Bashford Manor Lane.

George E. Overby and son **William Donald Overby** have announced the formation of a partnership to engage in the general practice of law under the firm name of **Overby** and **Overby,** Overby Building, 291 Main Street, Murray.

Robert O. Miller, Murray, presented commissions and certificates to thirteen cadets as Second Lieutenants and twenty-six cadets for completing their college military training, at the college auditorium at Murray.

Representing the Glasgow American Legion Post, Senator **Richard L. Garnett** presented an award to Charles B. Honeycutt, Director of the Glasgow High School Band, as Citizen of the Year.

The profession is indebted to the **Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor,** and their staffs for assistance in the preparation of this edition of the Journal. The Editor wishes to especially commend **Miss Cattie Lou Miller, Mack Sisk,** and **Bill Knight** for their assistance, counsel, and advice in its preparation.

The Kentucky Bar Association's Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Section is having a Fall Meeting at the French Lick Sheraton Hotel, French Lick, Indiana, Friday and Saturday, September 7 and 8. Prominent speakers have been invited, valuable workshop programs will be arranged with a sufficient amount of relaxation and entertainment comprising an added attraction.

Kentucky's Governor **Bert Combs,** who has been beating the bushes for more recognition of Daniel Boone, recently visited the birthplace of Kentucky's famous pioneer near Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1734 of a substantial and prosperous parentage and lived until he was 16 years old.

Henry H. Harned

Henry H. Harned, Secretary-Treasurer of the Kentucky State Bar Association was elected Chairman of the National Conference of Bar Secretaries, at the group's Annual Meeting during the American Bar Convention in San Francisco, August 3.

William P. Donan, Greenville, has been elected Moderator of the Kentucky Synod of the Presbyterian Church.

The Kentucky Historical Markers Committee has dedicated a marker to **John G. Carlisle** at the Northern Center of the University of Kentucky near Covington. W. A. Wentworth, Frankfort, Chairman of the Markers Committee, Henry Ward, Commissioner of Highways, and Robert S. Tate, past President of the Christopher Gist Historical Society spoke at the dedication.

Kirby A. Scott has moved to 400 N. Lexington Avenue, Pittsburgh 8, Pennsylvania, to take a position with the Rockwell Manufacturing Company.

Richard S. Nelson has a new address at 219 Garrard Street, Covington.

Edward T. Breathitt, Hopkinsville, **Albert B. Chandler**, Versailles, and **Mary L. Foust**, Shelbyville, have announced as candidates for the office of Governor.

Governor Bert T. Combs has been elected to the Executive Committee of the National Governors' Conference at its annual meeting in Hershey, Pennsylvania.

J. Royden Peabody, Jr., Louisville, has been elected a Director of the General Plywood Corporation. He is now Vice-President of the Louisville Realty Association and President of the Interstate Water Company of Danville, Illinois.

Col. Walter B. Smith, a retired army Colonel, one-time Bell County Attorney and now practicing in Louisville, recently became pleasantly involved with **Governor Bert T. Combs** and **Judge Morris C. Montgomery** in his retirement ceremony. Col. Smith was born in Knox County across the mountain from Governor Combs of Clay, in the vicinity of Kentucky's famed Stinking Creek. Col. Smith has further added to his distinctions by being commissioned as Admiral of Stinking Creek and its tributaries by Governor Combs. Judge Montgomery delivered the commission.

John B. Breckinridge, Attorney General, and current President of the Kentucky Historical Society, has recently appointed a committee to develop financial support for work of the Society. Appointed as members of the committee were **Edward A. Dodd**, Louisville, **D. Bernard Coughlin**, Maysville, and **Charles S. Adams**, Covington, all former Presidents of the Kentucky Bar; **Bart Brown**, Louisville, Vice President of the Citizens Fidelity Bank and Trust Co., **Sam Cheek**, Danville, County Attorney of Boyle County and **Robert L. Montague**, Assistant Attorney General.

Although **Leonard Walker**, Louisville, once had the run of the place, he was recently barred from U. S. Judge **Henry Brooks'** court room by the U. S. Marshal until a thorough check could be made of Walker's identity.

Boyce G. Clayton and **Marvin C. Prince** have formed a partnership for the general practice of law at Benton.

James E. Bondurant and **Lewis H. Mather** have joined in a partnership for the general practice of law in Hodgenville.

Louis M. Waller has returned to Kentucky and now lives at 5312 Famous Way, Louisville 19.

Late in May, the Kenton County Bar Association, at its regular meeting, utilized its own members for the entertainment portion of the program. **Francis R. Burke** presided and **John R. Brooking** acted as Chairman. **Edward H. Walton** did impersonations and **William H. Bixler**, Trial Commissioner of the Kenton County Court, known locally as "Woeful Willie," gave his usual fine performance as a magician. Hon. **Melvin T. Stubbs** of the Circuit Court and the Hon. **James A. Dressman** of the County Court were in attendance. (Mrs.) **Portia Fields Schaefer** was at the speakers' table.

Norris McPherson has announced the removal of his office to 1901 Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville.

After 30 years with the L&N Railroad, **Emmett B. Smith** has resigned and has opened offices at 205 Citizens Bank Building, Louisville, for the general practice of law.

William H. Coldiron, native and member of the Greenup County Bar and now practicing in Butte, Montana, has been highly honored by attorneys of that state by being elected President of the Montana State Bar Association.

Major Alton G. Burckle, formerly of Maxwell AFB, Alabama, has been transferred to the Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

Joseph D. Webb and **Julian Knippenberg** have been reappointed members of the Lexington-Fayette County Planning Commission. Their appointment has been approved by the Fayette Fiscal Court.

Earl M. Henry, Frankfort, has been appointed Counsel for the State Department of Aeronautics.

P. H. Vincent, Ashland, has resigned as a member of the Kentucky Tax Commission to return to the private practice of law.

Nat Ryan Hughes and **John A. Gregory, Jr.,** announced the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Hughes and Gregory, with offices in the Tucker Building, Murray.

Elmer G. Berlin, Jr., and **C. William Funk** have announced the formation of a partnership under the name of **Berlin & Funk** to engage in the general practice of law at Florence.

Secretary Harned spoke to a large group of the Methodist Men's Class at the Methodist Church, Murray, on June 20. His talk was based on historical facts and events, and early silversmiths of Kentucky. A public information film, "The Sun Shines Bright," was also shown.

C. A. Schroetter, Covington, was presented a bronze plaque in recognition of outstanding service at the 67th Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Savings and Loan League.

Judge Rodney G. Bryson, "The gentle public servant and Senior Circuit Judge in Kentucky," was honored on his 75th Birthday by a ceremony in the office of Judge **Melvin T. Stubbs,** by the Kenton County Bar Association.

Jean Auxier, Lexington, former Judge and United States attorney, was principal speaker on the Paintsville Public Relations program.

President **Thomas S. Waller** has carried his "Kentucky First" Public Relations Program into all seven Appellate Districts, beginning at Pennyrile State Park and ending two weeks later at Bellafonte Country Club, Ashland. Leading attorneys in all districts attended. The unusual nature of this pioneer venture has already resulted in its widespread acceptance by the public as well as the profession.

KENTUCKY FAIR
AND
EXPOSITION CEN
WORLDS CHAMPIONSHIP HORSESHOW SEPT 14 THRU 19
WELCOME
SKYKING & PE

"OUR GREAT EXPOSITION CENTER"